JPRS 75229

29 February 1980

Vietnam Report

No. 2174

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Indexes to this report (by keyword, author, personal names, title and series) are available from Bell & Howell, Old Mansfield Road, Wooster, Ohio 44691.

Correspondence pertaining to matters other than procurement may be addressed to Joint Publications Research Service, 1000 North Glebe Road, Arlington, Virginia 22201.

50272-101

REPORT DOCUMENTATION PAGE

1. REPORT NO. JPRS 75229

2.

3. Recipient's Accession No.

4. Title and Subtitle

VIETNAM REPORT, No. 2174

5. Report Date

29 February 1980

6.

7. Author(s)

8. Performing Organization Rept. No.

9. Performing Organization Name and Address

Joint Publications Research Service
1000 North Glebe Road
Arlington, Virginia 22201

10. Project/Task/Work Unit No.

11. Contract(C) or Grant(G) No.

(C)

(G)

12. Sponsoring Organization Name and Address

As above

13. Type of Report & Period Covered

14.

15. Supplementary Notes

16. Abstract (Limit: 200 words)

This serial report contains press and radio coverage on military, political, sociological, economic, and technical developments in Vietnam.

17. Document Analysis a. Descriptors

VIETNAM
Military Sciences
Political Sciences
Sociology
Economics
Culture (Social Sciences)
Ethnology
Technological Sciences

b. Identifiers/Open-Ended Terms

c. COSATI Field/Group 2, 5C, 5D, 5K, 06, 15

18. Availability Statement

Unlimited Availability
Sold by NTIS
Springfield, Virginia 22161

19. Security Class (This Report)

UNCLASSIFIED

20. Security Class (This Page)

UNCLASSIFIED

21. No. of Pages

74

22. Price

(See ANSI-Z39.18)

OPTIONAL FORM 272 (4-77)
(Formerly NTIS-35)
Department of Commerce

JPRS 75229

29 February 1980

VIETNAM REPORT

No. 2174

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

ROLE AND NATURE OF COMBAT CLUSTERS DETAILED

Hanoi TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN [PEOPLE'S ARMY REVIEW] No 11, Nov 79, pp 11-19

[Article by Thanh Long: "Building Combat Clusters Within the District Military Fortresses"]

[Text] The combat cluster is an important component of the combat organization of the district military fortress, and is a factor which in combined form constitutes the battlefield of mastery and attack, attack and mastery, of local people's war in war to defend the homeland.

The combat clusters are built and take form because of the new requirements of war to defend the homeland; at the same time, they reflect the new capabilities of large-scale combat organization and large-scale socialist production organization, which are beginning to take form and develop in the sphere of the district within the provincial structure.

1. On the position and role of combat clusters:

The combat cluster is a combat organization that is built and fights in accordance with a common intent and plan, with unified command in the sphere of the district or city, and in which the hard core are the mass armed forces at the base level--the village, state farm, state forest, enterprise, and ward; and at times, they include the local units of the district and province.

The combat cluster develops the strength of all forces in the area and fights the enemy with the greatest combined strength of the area in order to annihilate and wear down the enemy, defend the local land, people, and economic installations, and contribute to smashing all aggressive attacks of the enemy when they invade the locality.

During the recent resistance wars against the French and U.S. aggressors, the combat villages played a great role in the battlefield position of local people's war and contributed very importantly to the victory of the national liberation war to defend the homeland, in addition to building strong combat villages it is necessary to build and develop integrated combat clusters which, depending on the specific situation regarding geography, population, and combat plans, consist of a number of villages, state farms, state forests, and enterprises (if any), with each village and production base integrated with, closely cooperating with, and effectively supporting, the others in a unified combat organization in which the combat clusters are closely combined in the common battlefield position of the district, city, or precinct. That is a new developmental step of the battlefield position of people's war, the battlefield position of the village and the nation in war to defend the homeland.

The combat cluster is a link in the chain of the district-level defensive system of local people's war to defend the homeland.

The battlefield position of people's war to defend the homeland has been and is being prepared in each village, state farm, construction site, factory, district, province, and municipality, as well as nation-wide, in accordance with a unified strategic design. It is manifested in the organization of the national defensive lines and the transformation of the provinces and municipalities into strategic economic and national defense units, the transformation of the districts into military fortresses, the transformation of the entire nation into an immense, solid, lethal battlefield position in order to fight and annihilate the enemy. The combat cluster is an element, a component which lies within that over-all defensive system in the sphere of the district and province and throughout the nation. It integrates the combat villages and the other economic and production bases in a complete base-level combat organization which develops the combat strength of the soldiers and people in the villages, construction sites, and state farms, which are closely integrated with regard to combat, production, terrain, and communication, in order to create the greatest possible strength and be capable of fighting the enemy and solidly defending the locality. The combat clusters are created in the important defensive areas and form the key combat zones in the mastery and offensive, offensive and mastery battlefield position of the districts and cities, thus creating that battlefield position's solidity, flexibility, and initiative in fighting the enemy. Therefore, the combat cluster not only increases the strength of the combat villages but assures the solid position of the district military fortress. It may be said that the question of whether the district military fortress develops its strength or not depends to an important degree on whether or not the combat cluster fulfills its mission of fighting the enemy in a certain area of the district.

The combat of the combat cluster is a new operational form of local people's war which develops the strength of the entire population in fighting the enemy at the base level.

In the organization of combat clusters, the capability for the entire population to fight the enemy in each village, factory, construction site, and neighborhood is raised to a higher level. With the organizational scale of the combat cluster, the combat strength of each village, factory, and construction site is increased because of the mutual combat aid they provide one another. The capability of each village and factory is supplemented and improved by the common deployment of the entire area, and each area has new, greater capabilities because it lies within the common deployment of the district military fortress. The capability of each area to assure combat with regard to manpower, staple food, and medical aid is increased because of their adjustment and concentrated use in each area and in the sphere of the district. Therefore, its ability to fight the enemy on the spot increases greatly. With that strength, the soldiers and people in the combat cluster are capable of taking the defensive to stop the enemy, and at the same time are capable of counterattacking and attacking to strongly defend the locality. That is the relatively complete and strong battlefield position of local people's war. In that battlefield position, the local combat and combat service forces in each area are developed fully and deployed rationally; the system of combat positions is built to take advantage of the terrain in the area; many fighting methods are utilized creatively and flexibly, etc.

The combat cluster is part of the battlefield in the sphere of the district, city, province, or municipality, which is prepared in advance in order to closely combine and coordinate with the upper-echelon mobile forces.

The combat clusters developing their combined strength, solidly defending the locality, and fulfilling the combat missions assigned them are very basic conditions which assure that the local district troops and the provincial and municipal main-force troops can operate. With a prepared-in-advance battlefield position, with rational preparation and deployment of combat and combat service forces, and with definite rear-service and material support, the combat cluster also creates favorable conditions for combining closely with the operational formula of mobile main-force units in its area of operation, in order to launch counterattacks and attacks to annihilate large numbers of enemy troops. In combat, the village, factory, and state farm combat clusters may be the starting places for counterattacks and attacks, part of the defensive deployment, or a place to conceal the upper-echelon troops operating in the locality.

In order to develop their role, the combat clusters must build a strong system of combat villages which are closely integrated with one another in accordance with the common operational scheme of a complete combat organization. In that combat organization, the local soldiers and people are not only capable of maintaining contact with the enemy under all circumstances of war, but also of coordinating closely with the upper-echelon forces, and joining them in annihilating the enemy and solidly defending the locality.

2. On the organization of combat clusters:

The combat cluster is not an administrative echelon, but is a combat organization that is built and takes form on the basis of an operational plan in each area, within the common battlefield position of the district or city (the districts and cities are developed into military fortresses in the overall battlefield position of the province--the strategic unit).

According to the specific situation of each province, municipality, or district, the combat clusters may include a number of villages, factories, construction sites, state farms, and wards which are closely related with regard to combat missions, terrain, production, roads, material-technical bases, etc. That developmental method is based primarily on the role and mission of the locality in the over-all defensive system of a battlefield, a strategic direction, or the nation in war to defend the homeland, on the operational intentions and plans of the districts, provinces, and municipalities, on the terrain and population conditions, especially the terrain conditions, in order to appropriately form the combat clusters. Therefore, the contents and scale of the building of combat clusters on the front line and in the important strategic directions are not identical to the contents and scale of the building of combat clusters on the second echelon or in the rear. The contents and scale of the building of combat clusters in mountainous terrain also differ from those in the coastal and lowland areas, etc.

Combat clusters may also be organized in close coordination with the economic-technical clusters and the production mini-regions, which are taking form and developing in the process of reorganizing production and advancing to large-scale socialist production in the sphere of the districts. At present, such lowland provinces as Thai Binh and Ha Nam Ninh are, in the process of reorganizing production in the sphere of district, forming production mini-regions and economic-technical clusters. Each district has formed a number of production mini-regions. Each production mini-region consists of from five to seven villages. The goal of the delineation of production areas is to create conditions for the mechanization of agriculture; for increasing public welfare and improving the living conditions of the people; for gradually eliminating the gap between the cities and the rural areas with regard to living conditions; and for closely combining the economy with national defense. Some places, such as Ha Nam Ninh Province, have created economic-technical clusters, each of which is on the scale of 40,000 to 60,000 people and from 3,000 to 4,000 hectares of cultivated land. In each cluster there is gradually being built a central area consisting of a machinery unit, a material-technical supply station, a Level III work-study school, a medical polyclinic, an agricultural products requisition-purchasing station, a general store, a building for clubs and national defense physical education and sports, etc. Places which have conditions for closely combining the building of combat clusters with the building of economic-technical clusters will be able to unify the various aspects of such building, from the political and production aspects to the national defense and cultural aspects. Therefore, it will be possible to fully utilize all aspects of the localities' great capabilities in building combat clusters.

The scale of the combat cluster will depend on the specific situation. It must be based on the terrain, the distribution of population centers, and the cluster's capability to assure effective command and the mobility of its forces, etc. Each combat cluster may consist of at least two or three villages or production bases. And perhaps one village, factory, state farm, state forest, etc., will be capable of being transformed into a combat cluster. In the mountain region, sometimes a combat cluster does not include all of a village; therefore, several combat clusters may be organized within a village.

In addition to the missions regarding the building of combat villages which must be carried out continually, in the process of building combat clusters it is necessary to pay attention to the following problems:

a. First of all, it is necessary to do a good job of drafting the cluster's operational plan:

The cluster's basic operational missions are to annihilate the enemy and solidly defend the land, population, and economic bases under all circumstances. Therefore, the cluster's operational plan must be based principally on the fulfillment of the missions assigned by the upper echelon; on that basis, it is necessary to clearly determine the missions of defending against, counterattacking, and attacking the enemy, and coordinating with the upper-echelon forces to annihilate the enemy forces and stoutly defend the locality.

One of the principal contents of the cluster's operational plans is the plan for coordinated combat among the villages, factories, and state farms and for coordinated combat between the cluster's mobile forces and the on-the-spot combat forces of the villages, factories, construction sites, and state forests in the cluster, in accordance with each basic combat circumstance. On the basis of the missions assigned by the upper echelon and the conclusions regarding the enemy's actions and the combat capabilities of the soldiers and people in the cluster, each cluster may provide for such basic combat circumstances as intercepting the enemy in the important areas of the cluster, counterattacking and attacking the enemy troops when they enter the cluster's combat zone, fighting in the cluster's key defensive zone, attacking the enemy's communications and rear area bases, attacking their rear formations, coordinating with the upper-echelon forces to annihilate the enemy, etc. According to those preconceived circumstances, we must clearly determine the missions, forces, fighting methods, and joint objectives of the villages, factories, and construction sites, as well as the coordination of the cluster's mobile forces with the upper-echelon forces under all circumstances.

The cluster's combat plan must be positive and take the initiative in attacking the enemy, to avoid being surprised or passive. It must fully develop the strength of each village and construction site in order to fight the enemy from afar and enable the combat forces in the cluster to be positive and take the initiative in effectively aiding one another to fulfill the missions. That plan must fully utilize the advantages of the terrain in fighting the enemy. It must develop small-scale, flexible fighting methods, according to the objectives selected for the squads and platoons, while at the same time positively utilizing concentrated fighting methods according to plan. The cluster's operational plan must also assure that the soldiers and people in the cluster can cope victoriously under the most complicated, fierce circumstances, when the enemy launch aggressive attacks as well as when they create disturbances, when enemy airplanes attack, or when enemy troops land by air or sea at night or during the day, or when they use chemical poisons, etc. That plan must be extremely meticulous and locality, so that the soldiers and people in the [illegible] can [illegible] the enemy [illegible] the [illegible] when [illegible] the locality.

In addition to the basic plan for fighting the enemy to defend the locality, it is necessary to draft contingency plans to prepare for the various eventualities, and a plan for simultaneously fighting and building under difficult conditions. It is necessary to, by means of combat movements by the entire cluster, continually consolidate and supplement the operational plans, so that they may be appropriate to the actual situation and the development of the locality. There must be specific, concrete and unified command in the drafting of and implementing plans.

2. Organizing the cluster's mobile forces:

The cluster's combat forces include the forces of the villages, [illegible] forces, [illegible] forces, and enterprises, main [illegible] forces and mobile forces, and sometimes reinforcements [illegible] when they participate. But it is essential that the cluster organize mobile combat forces. If there are no mobile forces, but only forces in each component, a combat cluster cannot be formed.

If the cluster consists only of [illegible] villages, the cluster's mobile forces may be made up of [illegible] from the central village. If the cluster includes [illegible] towns, state [illegible], and enterprises, its mobile forces [illegible] consist of [illegible] from the self-defense forces of those bases. If there are [illegible] [illegible] forces, those forces may be used as the cluster's mobile combat forces.

It is not necessary that the organizational scale be the same in each cluster. That should depend on the specific situation, mission, and capabilities of each cluster. There must be at least a company, or an infantry company [illegible] some technical detachments.

The role of the mobile forces is very important. They are usually used to fulfill the combat missions [illegible] to the cluster as a whole. They are forces which confront the important situations in the course of the fight. They [illegible] in very complicated circumstances which [illegible] the [illegible], and carry out the [illegible] of coordinated combat throughout the cluster, fighting battles to wipe out the enemy troops, and defending the cluster's important positions. Therefore, in building mobile forces it is necessary to pay special attention to quality. They must be forces which represent the will and spirit of brave, resolute combat, and of being determined to remain in the locality and fight the enemy under all circumstances. They must be well equipped, be well-trained in tactics and techniques, and have capable and stable command cadres. It may be said that without strong mobile forces there can be no strong combat clusters.

Building the cluster's battlefield position.

To build a solid battlefield position is to manifest the concept of actively attacking to annihilate the enemy, stubbornly holding one's ground, and solidly defending the locality. The cluster's battlefield position takes form on the basis of building strong combat villages, state farms, state forests, and enterprises which are closely combined in accordance with a common operational plan and have unified command. The cluster's battlefield position must assure the full development of the forces and the strength of all the people in order to fight the enemy, victoriously wage defensive battles, counterattacks and attacks to annihilate the enemy and defend the locality as soon as the enemy troops set foot in it.

The cluster must, on the basis of operational plans that have been approved by the upper echelon, guide the bases in creating combat villages that are appropriate to the requirements of coordinated combat and in forming a combined battlefield position throughout the cluster. Each cluster must do a good job of creating its key defensive zone, which is a place where the cluster's defensive capabilities are concentrated, an area from which the enemy troops are counterattacked and attacked. The cluster must directly guide the organization and building of the key defensive zone, the cluster's base area, and the main and reserve command headquarters. The cluster's battlefield position must be prepared in advance, in order to create favorable conditions for upper-echelon mobile forces which come to fight in the locality.

We must take full advantage of the terrain in each place in organizing a system of fortifications, firepower, and obstacles that is solid, flexible, and lethal, and positively improve the terrain in order to create a system of combat positions that is as effective as possible and to force the enemy troops to fight in accordance with an operational plan that we have prepared in advance. In addition to building combat fortifications, there must be shelters for people and farm animals, and bunkers for concealing possessions. In addition to the exposed fortifications, in each area in the cluster it is necessary to build and equip a number of underground bunkers and secret bunkers, so that the armed forces in the cluster can keep on fighting when operating to the rear of the enemy troops. It is necessary to foresee the most difficult circumstances that may occur, such as losing contact with the upper echelon, having to fight independently for a long period, and fighting behind enemy lines, in order to prepare food, weapons, and equipment, treat wounded soldiers, bury the dead, evacuate the people, etc., in the best possible manner. The battlefield position of the cluster must be closely combined with the delineation of production mini-regions and the economic-technical clusters, and must closely combine the economy with national defense. But the requirement of assuring victorious combat and solidly defending the locality must be the central concern.

3. Building up the cluster's command organization.

The combat cluster is not an administrative organization, so it it not an echelon which gives all-round guidance to the bases. It is a combat organization echelon which coordinates the fighting of the villages and bases in order to carry out the common operational intentions in a certain part of the district. The relationship among the villages and units in the cluster must be one of organized, planned coordination under the unified command of the cluster, in order to fulfill the combat missions assigned by the district and the province.

In combat organization, the cluster must organize a command organ sufficiently strong to fulfill its missions, but that organ must be very streamlined. If the combat clusters coincide with the production mini-regions and economic-technical clusters in the district, the command cadres are usually cadres who were sent by the district party committee to lead the cluster in production. They may be supplemented with military cadres in order to transform the production management apparatus into a combat command organ. With regard to the combat clusters in which regular troops are participating, the command organs of such units must be used as the cluster's over-all command organ. If the combat cluster consists only of associated villages and bases, the command apparatus of one base or another may be used as the cluster's command organ. The province and district must, on the basis of the over-all situation of each combat cluster, determine and assign authority and responsibility to the cluster command committees. Attention must be paid to selecting cluster command cadres who are capable of organizing and commanding the cluster's combat.

The basic problem is to positively increase the ability and modern military knowledge, especially the operational formula of local people's war, of the cluster's command cadres and command apparatus. We must create and strengthen the command apparata of the combat clusters so that they can become command organs which can help the commanders organize and command combat, and develop all the combat strength of all forces in the cluster in order to fight victoriously and solidly defend the locality. It is necessary to improve and supplement the staff and technical aides, and the reconnaissance, communications, and other units, for the clusters. Demobilized or reassigned troops with professional experience must serve as the hard core.

3. On the cluster's operations:

The cluster's operations are the on-the-spot operations of the mass armed forces and are intended to annihilate the enemy and solidly defend the locality. The concepts of the active offensive and of closely combining counteroffensives, offensives, and defense are permanent concepts in all combat activities of the cluster's forces. To apply those concepts in combat activities is to fight the enemy from afar, have strong mobile forces, repeatedly and continually counterattack and attack the enemy, take the initiative in coordinating with and aiding one another, and creating superiority in each area to stop and smash all of the enemy's attacks.

The combat cluster must fight the enemy with all its strength and with the most effective operational forms. The enemy must be fought and defeated on all scales, but emphasis must be placed on coordinated combat with the greatest strength of the entire cluster, with its own forces and in coordinated combat with the upper-echelon forces.

The cluster must fight the enemy with all the strength of the combat forces in the cluster. Only thereby can a strength greater than that of the individual combat villages be created. Each combat cluster consists of a number of villages, and in some cases includes state farms, state forests, and enterprises. Each base has on-the-spot combat forces and mobile forces, made up many members who are tightly organized and meticulously trained, and who are capable of large-scale fighting to defend the locality. Furthermore, the cluster has its mobile forces. Those are the strong combat forces of a cluster. In order to develop that strength, each cluster must closely combine the small-scale, flexible, and, creative fighting methods of each team, squad, and platoon with the concentrated fighting methods of each detachment in accordance with a common plan, and closely combine the fighting methods of the on-the-spot forces of each factory and village and the fighting methods of the mobile forces. We must apply the fighting methods of interdiction attacks, small-scale attacks, attacks on lines of communication and rear areas, fighting in the midst of the enemy, putting down disturbances, attacking enemy troops landed by air, etc. The important matter is to fully develop the strength of the entire cluster, and to attack the enemy fiercely from the very beginning, on the front line, in order to win great victories.

The cluster's mobile forces must be well used. The cluster's mobile forces increase the combat strength of the villages, construction sites, and factors in the important areas; cope with complicated circumstances; and carry out counterattacks and attacks to annihilate the enemy in the area of the cluster. Those forces may operate on the small scale of a detachment (in the event that they are reinforcing the villages to the front), but ordinarily they are utilized in a concentrated manner and fight with all their strength to annihilate the enemy in the most important places, in order to effectively counterattack and attack. The mobile forces must coordinate closely with the on-the-spot forces in the villages, factories, state farms, and state forests. Only thereby can the strength of the combat cluster be fully developed, and only thereby can they be used in correct accordance with the role of the cluster's forces. The mobile forces should not be used on a small scale, or sent to "shore up" the various places.

Combat must be closely coordinated among the villages and bases, to form an integrated position for fighting the enemy throughout the cluster. That is a requirement, an effective fighting method, for developing the strength of the entire cluster. Each combat cluster consists of many bases and many forces, has a rather broad front, and has considerable depth. We must cleverly organize so that all components of the cluster can coordinate closely and aid one another in combat. There must be a plan for close coordination among the villages, between one village and another, between one base and another, between the on-the-spot forces and the mobile forces of each base, between the forces of each base and the mobile forces of the cluster, between the forces of the cluster and the upper-echelon forces, between the front and the rear, etc., to create great combat capability for defending the area of operations. When a village is attacked by the enemy, the other villages and factories must take the initiative of attacking the enemy troops in the flanks or in the rear in order to coordinate with their friend, and not wait for the enemy to attack. We must positively take the initiative in aiding other villages and factories when they encounter difficulties.

The cluster must be able to fight in the formation of the upper echelon, on the defensive and in counterattacks and attacks. With great capabilities in many respects, the cluster is not only a place which has a ready-made battlefield status and coordinates in combat with the mobile forces, but can also undertake appropriate defensive, counteroffensive, or offensive missions organized by the upper echelon. Therefore, the combat cluster must be built and forged in accordance with medium-scale and large-scale fighting in upper echelon formations. The cluster's combat command cadres and organ must continually cultivate and improve their organizational and command abilities, and their modern military knowledge, in order to be able to coordinate closely with the troops of the provinces, municipalities, and military regions.

The cluster must have appropriate fighting methods when the enemy overrun or temporarily occupy the locality. They must have plans and prepare bases and forces in order to maintain their forces and fight victoriously under all circumstances. They must have plans to combine fighting the enemy with eliminating spies, destroying the enemy's control, defending the bases, developing forces, and defending the area of operations. They must truly prepare in all ways to hold out for a long time and fight independently to defend the locality when the enemy overrun the cluster, when fighting in the enemy's rear, and when cut off from the upper-echelon forces.

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CSO: 4209

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

CEMA MEETING ON S&T AID TO VIETNAM

Hanoi TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC [JOURNAL OF SCIENTIFIC ACTIVITIES] in Vietnamese No 11, Nov 79 p 33

[Article: "Special Conference of CEMA Member Countries Discusses Ways to Help Vietnam Develop Its Science and Technology"]

[Text] From 25 to 31 October 1979, a special conference of CEMA member countries was held in Hanoi to discuss ways to help Vietnam develop its science and technology in the stage from 1981 to 1990.

Participating in the conference were specialists from Bulgaria, Cuba, the GDR, Hungary, the USSR, Mongolia, Czechoslovakia and Vietnam. The conference was chaired by V. Prokodine, head of the Department of Scientific and Technical Cooperation of the Secretariat of CEMA.

The delegates to the conference were welcomed by and spoke informally with Premier Pham Van Dong, Tran Quynh, chairman of the State Science and Technology Commission, and Mai Chi Tho, chairman of the Ho Chi Minh Municipal People's Committee. The conferees also met with representatives of numerous scientific-technical research and research support facilities of the SRV.

The specialists of the CEMA member countries informed Vietnam of the progress being made in researching "the participating program of the CEMA member countries to implement the plan for the rapid development of the science and technology of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam by 1990."

The conferees agreed upon a number of common principles designed to help Vietnam carry out its scientific and technical tasks in the future, such as:

a) Giving attention to and developing existing bilateral relations, with a view toward achieving increasingly close coordination in the field of economic cooperation.

b) Each country should make a maximum effort, when preparing specific opinions concerning research installations, to involve itself in specific installations with which it can be of assistance in the process of construction (or in providing additional machinery, equipment and supplies or the elementary and advanced training of cadres).

c) Full use must be made of existing cooperation within the CEMA framework (primarily on the basis of agreements that have been signed or are being prepared for signing concerning scientific-technical cooperation) in order to carry out the scientific research tasks proposed by Vietnam by having the scientific research agencies and specialists of Vietnam participate in multi-lateral cooperation.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

SWEDISH YOUTH DELEGATION VISITS SRV AS YOUTH UNION GUESTS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 6 Jan 80 p 4

[VNA News Release: "Swedish Youth Delegation Visits Our Country"]

[Text] By invitation of the Vietnam Youth Union, a delegation of the Swedish Youth Council, headed by Mr Robert Rytber, secretary general of the Council, paid a visit of friendship to our country.

During its stay in Vietnam, the delegation came to the Tomb of President Ho Chi Minh and visited the places where he had lived and worked. It held conversations with the Vietnam Youth Union Central Committee and visited a number of economic and cultural installations in Hanoi, Ho Chi Minh City and a number of other localities.

On 31 December 1979, Xuan Thuy, deputy chairman and secretary general of the National Assembly Standing Committee, met and held an informal talk with the delegation.

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CSO: 4209

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

DEDICATION OF HON GAI PLYWOOD FACTORY BUILT WITH GDR AID

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 6 Jan 80 p 1

/ VNA News Release: "Dedication of Hon Gai Factory Built With GDR Aid and Making Plywood With Pressed Sawdust" /

/ Text / The Quang Ninh Provincial Forestry Service has just dedicated the Hon Gai Plywood Made of Sawdust Factory, which was built with GDR aid.

This is the second factory of its kind built in the northern provinces. It has an annual capacity of sawing 15,000 cubic meters of timber, equal to the total output of the three present sawmills in the province, and producing 1,500 cubic meters of plywood by the method of grinding, gluing and pressing sawdust into plywood 1.1 x 2.2 meters and 5-9 millimeters thick. This plywood made of sawdust can have many civilian uses like making ceilings, partitioning walls, table tops, etc.

In the course of planning and carrying out the construction work, with assistance from GDR technicians, cadres and workers of many units like the Institute of Project Planning, Construction and Assembly Enterprise No 6 (of the Ministry of Building), Construction Planning Institute, Electric Power Corporation, Water Project and Supply Corporation, Uong Bi Building Corporation, Hon Gai Lumber Mill, etc. overcame many difficulties in connection with materials, technical matters, living conditions, etc. and stepped up the pace of construction to make the factory start production early.

The Hon Gai Plywood Made of Sawdust Factory formally started its production on 1 January 1980 and has been producing new products as a way to score achievement to celebrate the 50th anniversary of the establishment of the glorious VCP.

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CSO: 4209

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

IMPORTANCE OF INVESTMENT ECONOMIC EFFECTIVENESS STRESSED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 5 Jan 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Attach Importance to Economic Effectiveness of Invested Capital"]

[Text] Capital construction investment has the very important task of achieving reproduction of fixed assets of all kinds, creating the material and technical base of the economy -- the material precondition for production development -- and improving the standard of living and consolidating national defense. For our country which is moving from small-scale production to the socialist large-scale production, to invest in capital construction has a decisive significance for building the industrial-agricultural economic structure of the country as a whole and of every sector and locality as well.

Carrying out the second 5-year plan, every year we invest billions of dong in capital construction. This is our people's great effort to care about building the material and technical base of socialism. The weakness that must be pointed out is the poor economic effectiveness of the invested capital. The shortcomings actually appear in the following aspects: the selection of investment goals and construction projects sometimes fails to receive enough weighing; the expending of energy on too many goals and expanding of construction areas beyond realistic capacity to handle leads to the situation of construction work being left unfinished for a long time; and the lack of preparations for construction (survey, investigation and planning) and the loose management of project create a great deal of waste. There have been construction projects that were completed but never started to operate because of lack of raw materials needed for production.

The direction for the state plan to take this year is to attach extreme importance to raising labor productivity and economic effectiveness. While we do not have much capital, we must select any investment plan that brings about high economic effectiveness so that, with limited capital, we invest in the projects that bring about realistic results and truly respond to the basic and urgent needs of our everyday life. A government report read of the 5th session of the National Assembly clearly indicates the need to "make the capital construction goals and rate of construction progress suitable for the ability to provide capital and building materials in 1980, with consideration of the following years, for the purpose of thoroughly understanding the policy of giving reasonable priority to development of heavy industry on the basis of development of agriculture and light industry." Investment in depth is also a direction that deserves attention, for expanding or improving the existing installations does not require much investment and yet can quickly bring about good results.

The number-one economic task in the years ahead still is to resolve at any cost the problem of grain, foods and consumer goods and to increase the amount of goods for export. Capital construction investment first of all must be in that direction and properly concentrate on serving agriculture, water conservancy and a number of agriculture-serving projects of other sectors in order to satisfy the immediate needs while quickly creating new producing power for the following years.

Planning for investment must concentrate on the key tasks, exploit in the best manner the existing producing capacity, firmly promote investment in depth and create favorable conditions for using potential capabilities and giving priority to the projects that quickly develop effectiveness. With the key projects being in the heavy and consumer goods-producing industries, we must concentrate manpower on ensuring construction at the scheduled rate to start production early and reduce the number of unfinished construction projects.

Concentrating capital on the most important and urgent goals will lead to reduction or postponement of construction of some projects, which include the ones in the nonproductive sectors or under local management. The selection here is based on an overall view and the interests of the national economy as a whole.

Doing this to select the right investment plans is the first step that has a great significance for the use of accumulated capital. After that comes organizing and management of actual construction and installation work. Doing these jobs properly and making sure that the construction projects are completed on schedule, with good quality and at low construction costs will make a decisive contribution to raising the economic effectiveness of our invested capital.

[illegible]
[illegible]

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

ARTICLE DISCUSSES ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF CENTRAL HIGHLANDS

Hanoi TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC [JOURNAL OF SCIENTIFIC ACTIVITIES]
in Vietnamese No 11, Nov 79 pp 20-22, 30

[Article by Mai Dinh Yen: "A Few Thoughts Concerning the Development of the Central Highlands"]

[Text] The Central Highlands measure approximately 5.4 million hectares, have a population of 1.2 million and consist of the three provinces of Lam Dong, Dac Lac and Gia Lai-Kontum; it is considered an important region in the defense of the nation and has tremendous economic potentials.

The Development of the Central Highlands Must Go Hand in Hand with Protecting the Natural Resources in the Central Highlands

The matter of protecting the natural resources in the Central Highlands is a pressing and comprehensive one because of the following two primary reasons:

--The rather backward nomadic production cycle that has been carried out by the tribes in the Central Highlands for generations, the exploitation of the land by the French colonialist capitalists and the chemicals spread by the U.S. imperialists have been and are causing the natural resources of the Central Highlands, such as arable land, water sources, forests, animal life and so forth to deteriorate.

As a result, the protection of the natural resources in the Central Highlands, which include the land, water, plant and animal life, forests, scenic sites, typical ecological systems, historical ruins, cultural vestiges and so forth, must be respected.

1. Protecting the land in the Central Highlands: In view of the fact that the land in the Central Highlands lies at a high attitude where the winds are strong, the rains are heavy and the temperature is rather high throughout the year, all land that is not covered with vegetation rapidly deteriorates. Due to outmoded farming practices and chemical poisons, 1.5 million of the

[illegible] million hectares of land in the Central Highlands have been stripped of forests and are now covered by nothing more than grass (during the [illegible] month dry season, even the grasses disappear); there are 1.3 million hectares of regrowth forests but a rather large percentage of these forests has been destroyed many times and is now depleted; and nearly 1 million hectares of land now being used in agriculture are also gradually being depleted. Thus, more than [illegible] million hectares of land in the Central Highlands are continuing to deteriorate. In summary, the problem we face is that of stopping erosion and increasing the fertility of the soil in the Central Highlands. As we know, the Central Highlands have an extremely valuable resource in its arable land, namely, its basalt soil, one of the best of the various types of tropical soils (Lam Dong has 200,000 hectares, Dac Lac has 400,000 hectares and Gia Lai-Kontum has 400,000 hectares).

To protect and increase the fertility of the soil in the Central Highlands, we suggest that at least four measures be taken:

1. It is necessary to replant forests on the 1.3 million hectares of grassy hills and barren land and stop the burning of grasslands and the grass cover of thin forests (of pine, "Khop" and so forth) and forests that regrow each year.

2. The land that is now being farmed must be improved to be consistent with the [illegible] regulations on protecting the soil, such as designing terraced fields that have area and plot embankments; practicing intensive cultivation and using fertilizer, the best being organic fertilizers; and establishing forest belts to block the wind and combat erosion (the majority of these regulations are not being implemented well in the Central Highlands).

3. Newly cleared lands must rapidly be put into production and immediately covered with trees, and there must be full adherence to the regulations governing agricultural and forestry practices in the highlands.

4. The most practical is to provide a supply of water during the dry season in order to create favorable conditions for the growth of a layer of vegetation covering the ground.

As we know, the fertility of tropical soils is maintained by the layer of vegetation covering the soil and the entire system of plant and animal life living on the land; consequently, when this layer of vegetation is destroyed, the ecological balance is disrupted and the recycling of nutrients is stopped. The virgin tropical forests (the forests at upper altitudes), which correspond to the classes of soil at the upper altitudes, are considered to be the best layer of vegetation in maintaining soil fertility. Once forest land is converted to agricultural land, the fertility of the soil is maintained, increased or depleted, depending upon farming practices. This is the fundamental difference between progressive agriculture and backward agriculture.

2. Protecting water sources in the Central Highlands: due to the characteristics of the topsoil and the high altitude of the Central Highlands, water penetrates very rapidly. Although rainfall in the Central Highlands is high (approximately 2,000 millimeters), it is concentrated in a short period of time (the rainy season lasts from May to October). Consequently, the value of this rainfall as regards the physiology of plants is low and the erosion caused by rainfall is serious. In addition, because the vegetative cover has been seriously damaged, the soil has even less ability to retain water and, as a result, many rivers and streams dry up during the dry season (the Ea Sup and Ea Leo Streams, which are headwater streams, the Po Ko River, the Sa Thay River, the Ba River and so forth). The results of investigations show the total rainfall reserve to be as much as 30 billion cubic meters per year, but the actual natural value of rainfall is very low. There might be underground water sources, but the effort to develop them has been very limited. Therefore, in our opinion, the protection of water sources in the Central Highlands must include the following:

a) Re-establishing the water balance and reducing the rate of evaporation (especially during the dry season) by increasing the vegetative cover by as much as possible, that is, by protecting the forests and planting forests;

b) Increasing the value derived from the use of existing water reserves by means of water conservancy projects in order to redistribute natural water reserves between the rainy season and the dry season;

c) Combating the pollution of water caused by the activities of man, such as the use of insecticides and herbicides, the runoff of chemical plants, processing plants and so forth; and

d) Practicing utmost economy in the use of water in economic activities and daily life and planning water conservancy projects in such a way as to make optimum use of them (for electricity, irrigation and drainage, pisciculture, tourism, communications and so forth).

Protecting the water sources in the Central Highlands well and keeping them free of pollution are of extreme importance in the agricultural, industrial and civilian activities in the coastal lowlands of central Vietnam, because all of the rivers and streams of central Vietnam have their origins in the Central Highlands.

Very many examples can be cited to prove that the protection of water and the fight against water pollution in the Central Highlands are not being carried out well. Performing this work well will limit the difficulty caused by the shortage of water, which is considered to be the largest difficulty in the Central Highlands at this time.

3. Protecting the biological resources in the Central Highlands:

The biological resources in the Central Highlands are considered to be the richest in our country and, in actuality, these resources are only a small fraction of the biological resources that were once found in the Central Highlands. According to preliminary statistics, the vegetative resources in the Central Highlands are very rich. For example, of the 1,400 species of plants in Lam Dong Province, 300 are timber bearing species, 170 are medicinal plants, 100 are tannin bearing species, 40 are species of duckweed, 40 are species that provide essential oils, 40 are species that bear alkaloid, 60 are species that provide saponin, 10 are species that bear vegetables, and 30 species are fruit trees. Edible and medicinal mushrooms are also resources of the forests.

In addition to plantlife, the animal resources in the forests of the Central Highlands are also very valuable. According to one set of statistics, the forests here contain 21 species of reptiles, 46 species of bats, 12 species of mountain goats, 11 species of rodents, 36 species of carnivores, 16 grazing species, 1 species of rabbit, 1 species of flying squirrel, 2 species of anteaters, 71 bird families (consisting of 303 genera with 200 non-migratory and 100 migratory species), approximately 300 species of fish, 1 species of crocodile, 40 species of eels, 17 species of turtles and many species of shrimp and crabs.

Hunting also provides a rather large source of income. According to statistics, within one 70,000 hectare area in the "Khop" forests of [illegible], there are 1,500 deer, 1,010 wild oxen, 60 bison, 40 elephants, 15 spotted deer and 30 peacocks. Because it has been exploited too much, this source of income has declined very much and steps must be taken to appropriately protect it. The hunting of the following species should be prohibited: elephants, wild oxen (all three species), wild buffalo, rhinoceros (two species), spotted deer, peacocks, "vooc," and crocodiles.

Protecting the rare species of plant and animal life means protecting the ecological systems in which they live. For this reason, it is necessary in the Central Highlands to set aside an appropriate percentage of land for the protection of ecological systems. These are the ecological systems in the drylands (the various types of savannas and grasslands) and in the fresh waters (rivers, streams and lakes). These ecological systems lie within the overall planning of the parks and reserves (1) in the Central Highlands. In our opinion, the land used for this planning should constitute 15 percent of the total land in forests and should be evenly distributed among the various provinces and the various altitudes. The size of each park and reserve must be large enough to insure the preservation of the ecological system. At present, the following parks and reserves can be planned in the three provinces of the Central Highlands: [see chart on following page]

	Lam Dong	Dac Lac	Gia Lai-Kontum
Parks	The pine forests around Da Lat	Lak Lake and Quang Dien Forest	Bien Lake and Lam Tung Forest
Reserves	Bao Loc and Lang Bien Forests	Dac Nhong Chu Yang Sin	Ngoc Linh Kong Ha Nung Sa Thay (Ho Le) Tieu Teo

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The Development of the Central Highlands Must Go Hand in Hand with the Protection and Development of Forest Resources

Lying in a tropical area and at rather high altitudes, the forests in the Central Highlands are subject to certain laws of change and evolution, which are now manifested in seven types of vegetative cover; and, the forestry industry in the Central Highlands will consist of two parts: the harvesting of timber and forestry products and the planting of forests.

The requirement regarding the harvesting of timber and forestry products is to repair and improve forests while harvesting them. To accomplish this, it is necessary to take such measures as conducting surveys and protecting forest trees against disease; providing good sanitation for healthy trees and diseased trees and preventing forest fires; protecting the wild birds, animals and plantlife in the forests; and protecting forestry products.

In our opinion, the principle applied in the cutting of timber here should be "selective cutting," not "clear cutting." This principle must be applied for all other types of natural forestry products, such as medicinal plants and plants that provide industrial raw materials. When cutting timber, all small branches, leaves and roots should be left behind in the forest to increase the sources of organic fertilizer for the forest. The land should not be completely cleared and an effort should be made to avoid damaging small trees. Although the matter raised is "selective" cutting, "selective" here means selecting a combination of trees and animals that are sources of income of the forest. We should not limit ourselves to only a few objectives, because, if we harvest too much of only a few types of products, the ultimate outcome will be the destruction of the forest. When determining the height and caliper of trees to be cut, we should select separate norms for each species of tree, for the different conditions of the forests being harvested and so forth. The forests of the Central

Highlands contain very many precious species. Consequently, it is necessary to know how to differentiate between ordinary species and precious species, especially species that regrow slowly. The business viewpoint to be taken in the harvesting of forests is the long-range viewpoint, the viewpoint of protecting and improving natural resources and the environment.

As regards afforestation in the Central Highlands, the requirement faced is that more than 1.2 million hectares of land in the Central Highlands now have no forests. The erosion of the soil and the disappearance of rivers and streams during the dry season demand that we quickly intensify afforestation in the Central Highlands. Not much experience has been gained in afforestation in the Central Highlands. The few forestry experimental stations (Lang Hanh and Ekmas) have selected a number of timber trees for planting (two needle pine, three needle pine, teak, black senna, sandalwood, Terminalia and hyacinth). In a few cities and towns, such as Da Lat, Ban Me Thuot, Pleiku, Kontum and so forth, a number of timber bearing trees that provide shade have been successfully planted. Ecologically, attention must be given to the following opinions with each tree that is planted:

--Trees should be selected that are of value in many different ways, that, provide timber as a raw material for industry, cover the ground and so forth.

--A combination of species should be planted based on the multi-canopy structure and the many different elements of the tropical forest.

--Under the forest canopy, the preservation of forest birds and animals should be coordinated with the raising of livestock, beekeeping, the cultivation of Mallotus philippinensis and so forth.

The best practice is to use the "coordinated forestry-agriculture" forest model, which results in high economic efficiency, increases the fertility of the soil and combats erosion in the best possible manner. The cultivated forests will have a canopy of timber bearing and fruit trees, a canopy of grain and food product crops and a canopy of medicinal herbs, livestock feed crops, grasses and mushrooms. In the forest, there will be both livestock and wild animals (being raised).

In order for livestock production and the raising of wild animals to be successfully carried out in the forests, it is necessary to set aside specific forest areas for the cultivation of livestock feed crops and areas in which water is stored for forest animals and livestock.

An effort should be made in selecting places for afforestation to select areas that have headwaters, grasslands and forests in which plant and animal life have been depleted. To avoid erosion, the forest trees here should be planted in ditches. We should also zone the forest, plant along contour lines and practice companion cropping, not plant pure stands. Due to the importance of the forests in the Central Highlands and the limitations of afforestation at this time, it is necessary to limit, by as much as possible, the clearing of land in the forests, be the forests depleted or young.

The above are several thoughts related to the proposed plans for the development of the agro-forestry economy in the Central Highlands. There are a number of ecological principles and laws that must be applied immediately and a number that must be researched and tested in practice.

The natural ecological systems with their poor biological yields and lack of economic value must now be transformed, be built into ecological systems with high biological productivity. The areas that are now being farmed on the basis of the "combined agricultural-forestry" viewpoint will provide a high, stable and long-range yield. Nature and the environment must be protected and improved. Many new cities, towns and population centers will emerge. These achievements will surely result in the improved development of the Central Highlands.

FOOTNOTES

1. A park can be a natural park or a manmade park organized to support the requirements of tourism, recreation, the forestry business and the regulation of the climate.

2. The reserve primarily sets aside a part of the environment to maintain a typical natural ecology and provide it with absolute protection; it has the purpose of preserving natural resources and allowing for scientific research, but is usually not developed (or only subjected to minimum development) and is closed to tourism.

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CSO: 4209

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

EDITORIAL ADVISES AGAINST TENDENCY TO SLACKEN MANAGEMENT

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 5 Dec 79 p 1

[Editorial: "'Bursting' Does Not Mean Slackening Management"]

[Text] The promulgation of the policies to encourage development of production, in spite of the fact that they have just been popularized and implemented, has created enthusiasm among a great many of workers, cadres, cooperative members and production laborers and practical effects on many factories, enterprises, cooperatives and handicraft cooperative teams. These call for stepping up the exploitation of local and national sources of raw materials and the full use of old raw materials and scrap. There will be more lines of products. The number of handicraft production installations is increasing. As of 16 November only, the 4 urban wards and 3 districts of Gia Lam, Tu Liem and Thanh Tri had issued registration certificates to 193 production teams, 450 individual producers and 45 staff cadres and civil servants, totalling 1,553 laborers, for engagement in family handicraft production.

Production of many installations "has bursted" in the right direction, benefiting both the nation and the people and at the same time serving the realistic and legitimate interests of the working people. But there also are signs of improper behavior: excessive interest in making goods outside the plan to be entitled to token prices without doing one's best to fulfill the plan the state has assigned or to do contract work; ways being sought to switch a part of the raw materials to be used within the plan to making goods outside the plan. Some installations which have not yet acquired any steady sources of raw materials rely on squeezing the major raw materials from other places, which in most cases are under state management. Although the number of products has increased, the gross output has not shown any definite increase. The quality of some products is poor while prices are high. Here and there, some technical workers have left their cooperatives to establish production teams or to work on an individual basis. Some people have fully complied with the registration procedure, but others have not registered to avoid the state management, or instead of doing productive work as they have registered for, still others actually do business to seek profit, etc. If these phenomena are not corrected in time, they will create a lack of organization in production, shortcomings in management and favorable conditions for legitimization of the activities of those who are engaged in unlawful business.

The requirement of the present effort to boost production of consumer goods is to quickly increase the gross production of goods, to improve quality and to raise the variety of goods. We encourage extending production of goods outside of the plan, but first of all there must be efforts to do one's utmost to fulfill the plan assigned by the state. The exploiting of raw materials must be aimed at the existing local or domestic sources, old raw materials, scrap, reserve materials, secondary forest products, etc. rather than finding them here and there and exhausting the state's principal source of raw materials. Therefore, the management organs must work closely with every production installation, guide it toward implementing the new policies and at the same time provide assistance in improving and consolidating labor organization and management and correcting any negative or wrong tendencies. Registration for production must receive guidance, with emphasis on the most essential goods and on creating stable long-term sources of raw materials. On the other hand, there must be administrative measures to deal with those who take advantage of this opportunity and refuse to register while doing unlawful business to seek profit.

The resolution of the Sixth Plenum of the VCP Central Committee and the accompanying policies are showing more and more effects on production. In order to carry them out properly, there must be effective and timely guidance by all management echelons and sectors through up-to-date and correct positions and measures.

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CSO: 4209

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

CORRECTION OF SHORTCOMINGS IN PRODUCTION DEVELOPMENT AND TRADE URGED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 28 Dec 79 p 3

[Article by Le Dong Thao, Hanoi, in Readers' Opinion Column: "Prompt Correction Must Be Made"]

[Text] In compliance with the resolution of the sixth Party Central Committee Plenum, the production of consumer goods in many areas has begun to develop in the right direction. However, along with praiseworthy initial achievements, certain deviations have inevitably occurred which require correction. Commercial activities have been allowed to develop rather substantially in many areas. As a matter of fact, there have been few registrations for production activities and too many registrations for repairs and services. Of course, repairs and services are necessary and additional commerical registrations are also needed under some circumstances but a strong development of production is the principal guideline which must be firmly adhered to because only an increase in production can bring about a large volume of commodities for the society's use.

To make production "explode" in the right direction, it is first necessary to create new sources of surplus raw materials and to fully use discards in order to develop production instead of setting up many production installations to dispute raw and discarded materials among themselves. To follow the right direction means to ensure vigorous development of production among all the economic elements and not to pay attention only to individual and collective production--as has done in certain localities--without thinking about solving essential problems to step up production in state-operated enterprises. In certain areas, handicraftsmen have left collectives to carry out business on an individual basis. To follow the right direction means also to implement rational work distribution and production cooperation between the central and local level and among various localities and not to allow production to strongly develop along the lines of self-sufficiency. To make production develop vigorously in the right direction, applications for collective and individual production must be examined carefully and will be accepted only if conditions concerning raw materials and technique are obviously fulfilled; otherwise, registrations must not be allowed in an irrational fashion.

Vigorous development of production is related to the market problem. Since commercial activities must be guided and managed, we suggest that the state-operated trade network be properly expanded, that commerical cadres really carry out effective activities and that taxes and prices be simultaneously used as tools to manage the market.

9332
CSO: 4209

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

CASH MANAGEMENT PROCEDURES VIOLATIONS TO BE PUT TO AN END

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 5 Jan 80 p 3

/Article by Truong [illegible] Yen: "Put An End to Violations of Cash Management Procedures"/

/Text/ Since the last exchange of money (May 1978) the bank of the city has adopted many positive measures to strengthen control, to check the compliance with the cash management procedures, to expand the network of receiving and transactions offices and to organize receiving right in the larger stores with large turnovers. Through many phases of control, the bank has assisted units in finding any shortcomings and suggested the measures to be taken to strengthen management. Many units, through self-understanding, were properly observing the procedures for receiving, paying and depositing all of their cash in the bank: Vong Xuyen and Tho Lap Cooperatives (in Phuc Tho District) in the second quarter received 49,379 dong and deposited in the bank 49,379 dong; Tien Thang Cooperative (in Me Linh District) received 47,854 dong and deposited 47,854 dong; the commercial group in the city of Son Tay deposited 100 percent of the cash it had received from sales in the bank. Many units like the brewery, La Thanh Hotel, the Physical Education and Sports General Department, Ngu Hiep Metal Enterprise (Thanh Tri District), Thuy Loi Machine Works, Cultural Products Corporation, Dong Da 212 Cooperative, Lien Ha Agricultural Cooperative (in Dong Anh District), Vong Xuyen Marketing Cooperative (Phuc Tho District), [illegible] Credit Cooperative (Thach That District), etc. properly maintain the levels set for their funds.

However, in spite of these good examples, there still are many units that have failed to observe the procedures as they cited the difficulty in which the bank could not satisfy their need for cash in time and thus deliberately held back expenses and maintained their funds at levels 5-7 times or more higher than the ones set for them to have.

A recent checking of 591 units showed that 40 percent of these units exceeded the fund levels by 3-5 times. More typical were the following: Van Phuong Agricultural Cooperative, with a set level of 1,000 dong, actually kept 22,435 dong in its fund; Van Phuc Cooperative, with a set level of [illegible] dong, actually kept 10,950 dong in its fund; the Van Dien Bricks Enterprise had [illegible] dong as its set fund level but put an average of 3,334 dong into its fund a day; the consumer cooperative of Dong Da Metals Corporation kept 5,392 dong in its fund. Due to an improper observation of the fund-keeping procedure, there were losses of cash and no book entries of loaned money. The treasurer of Phung Thuong Agricultural Cooperative failed to record loans amounting to 6,600 dong. The Hanoi Theatrical Group had a shortage of 2,823 dong in its fund.

Article 6 of Decree 75 CP requires all organs and units to deposit all of the cash they receive every day in the bank at midday or at the end of the day and to keep in their fund only an amount enough to cover the small expenses specified by the bank.

In [illegible] months in 1979 the marketing cooperatives of the rural villages held back up to 11.225 million dong of sales receipts which should have been deposited in the bank. In the first 6 months of the year alone, Van Duc Marketing Cooperative (Gia Lam District) held back 58,072 dong; Kim Son Cooperative (Gia Lam District) 35,782 dong. The agricultural cooperatives held back 25 million; 18 units in Dong Anh District 3.187 million; 22 cooperatives in Thanh Tri District over 2 million dong. In the same 6 months, Dong Xuan Food and Beverage Corporation held back 156,037 dong; the Theatrical Group 37,674 dong; Cu Gioanh Textile Enterprise 20,707 dong; Ba Dinh Canvas Shoes Enterprise 72,000 dong; Yen So and Duc Tu Agricultural Cooperatives 101,900 and 113,633 dong, respectively; the Travel Corporation put into its fund an average of 15,000 dong a day and had 24,958 dong in it the day it was checked.

The above-mentioned violations of the receiving and paying procedures have not only created difficulties for the activities of the bank but also given rise to many negative aspects in the economic organizations and adverse effects on the monetary situation.

Cash management is not the sole responsibility of the bank, but instead all echelons and sectors must also bear the responsibility for organizing strict observance of its procedures. Violations must be handled firmly and justly to promote changes in the concept and to stress the responsibility of the cadres directly in charge of management, mostly the accountants and treasurers of production installations.

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CSO: 4200

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

BRIEFS

PURCHASE OF HOGS--With the agreement of the Commercial Service, the Foods Corporation has organized the purchase of hogs at agreed prices (outside-of-the-plan prices). They are 9 dong per kilogram for hogs weighing from 35 to less than 60 kilograms, 9.5 dong from 60 to less than 80 kilograms and 10 dong 80 kilograms or more. [Excerpt] [Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 13 Dec 79 p 3] 5598

CSO: 4209

AGRICULTURE

MISSION OF STATE FARMS IN 1980

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 11 Jan 80 p 2

[Article by Pham Quang Loc, Head of the Management Board for State-Operated Agricultural Enterprises: "The Mission of State Farms During 1980"]

[Text] In 1980 the entire country will celebrate three great anniversaries. As far as the state farms are concerned, there will be the historic 20th anniversary of the day Uncle Ho sent his letter to the cadres and workers of the state farms (dated 1 October 1960).

The 1980 State Plan defines the concrete mission of the state farms as follows: "To boost the building and strengthening of the state farms, with priority investments going into those which already have their projects drafted, their production directions defined and are in the process of doing profit-yielding business. The agricultural, agricultural hydraulics and labor sectors should get underway at once the examination, project planning, and the rearrangement of the management and work force in the state farms that produce food in the Mekong delta provinces as well as in the Highlands so as to get them right into production. Besides the mission of taking care of and exploiting the present cultivated area, in 1980 the state farms must reclaim 90,000 more hectares, plant 50,000 hectares of rubber plant and coffee, 17,000 hectares of tea, and 55,000 hectares of food plants.

"In 1980 the mission of reclaiming more land and expanding the cultivation area lies primarily with the state farms, coupled with the strengthening and putting into use of areas already reclaimed in recent years."

In 1980 the state farms will promote to a high level their self-sustaining and self-strengthening spirit, overcome difficulties, and fulfill their mission in the new stage. They will boost land reclamation in the new lands so as to start a few more rice state farms in the Mekong delta, rubber state farms in the eastern part of Southern Vietnam, and coffee state farms in Darlac Province. At the same time, they will actively carry out intensive cultivation, take real good care of long-standing plantations (both those devoted to industrial plants and those devoted to fruit trees) so as to increase fast their productivity and production volume, thus guaranteeing the supply of many agricultural export products to the state such as rubber, coffee, tea, pepper, orange, pineapple, etc. We must also push vigorously for new plantings of long-maturing and fruit trees so as to obtain large volumes of export products in the near future.

The two jobs of consolidating, taking good care of, and harvesting the existing plantations on the one hand and pushing for new plantings of long-maturing industrial and fruit trees on the other are always closely linked to each other, they are organically interrelated. If we only pay attention to having new plantings and slight the question of taking good care of and harvesting the existing plantations, we will not have been able to promote the economic efficiency of existing bases; on the other hand, if we only concern ourselves with the existing areas and pay no attention to having new plantings, then we will be standing pat on the same spot or see the volume of production dwindle because of the aging trees.

All the above bases will make full utilization of all their land, labor, material and equipment capabilities in order to produce secondary food crops at the highest productive level. Besides the food production of the state farm, each cadre and worker struggles to produce enough food and foodstuff for his own family at least for a period of two to three months a year. The production of food is an important and urgent task of the state farms.

The state farms should pay attention to boosting animal husbandry. They should depend on the direction of their production and their own concrete conditions to determine whether they should develop the breeding of hogs or cattle raising. Animal husbandry in state farms is aimed at two objectives: to provide foodstuff to the farms' cadres and workers and to the state, and to have animal manure for plants, especially in the case of long-yielding trees like the orange trees, pepper trees, etc. which require animal manure and do not take chemical fertilizers. We must therefore expand our cultivation together with animal husbandry, thus creating the conditions for guaranteeing balance in the process of implementation of the 1980 state plan.

The state farms should step by step build up their material and technological bases, thus guaranteeing that intensive cultivation and production development be served, especially rubber, coffee and tea processing facilities and animal husbandry farms.

The state farms should struggle to do profitable business and the profit margin must increase every year. Those in the North should struggle to have 80 to 85 percent making profit. Those in the South should struggle to have 50 to 60 percent making profit. To make profit and be highly profitable, the determinant factor is that we must produce many commodities at low cost and of good quality.

In 1980 and the following years, we will develop some more state rice farms in the Mekong delta, rubber state farms in the eastern part of the South, and coffee-producing state farms in Darlac Province.

The realization of this policy will depend on the implementation organization guidance link at every echelon and in all sectors. The older state farms must consolidate well their management machinery and are entrusted with the mission of sharing a number of cadres and creating the blueprints for building the new ones. We should proceed to give supplementary training to those cadres entrusted with the building of new state farms so that they may grasp the Party line and policies, understand well a number of management regimes and regulations, thus avoiding pitfalls and confusion in the first steps of building the state farms.

The work of building and consolidating the state farms is extremely difficult and complex. Each state farm should make efforts and extra efforts to fulfill its missions while at the same time struggling to get the help of various sectors and echelons, making everyone realize his or her responsibility in helping and protecting the state farms.

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CSO: 4209

HANOI PEOPLE'S COMMITTEE ISSUES DROUGHT CONTROL DIRECTIVE

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 12 Dec 79 p 1

/Article: "Municipal People's Committee Issues Urgent Directive on Drought Control Work"/

/Text/ Recently the districts and corporations in charge of management of the use of water conservancy in farming have concentrated manpower and guidance on repairing and dredging the key water conservancy works, canals and ditches and opened the watering system 15-30 days earlier than usual for timely drought control and stepping up of the winter crop production. However, because the weather this year has been showing changes that depart from the normal pattern, such as sharp decrease of water level of all rivers and the water level of the Red River in Hanoi being 80 centimeters lower than this same time in 1978 and 40 centimeters lower than the average of many past years, the area affected by drought is quickly increasing. In the alluvial plain and semimountainous areas and where water conservancy works do not exist, the drought conditions are even worse.

According to a Water Conservancy Service report, the growth of some 5,540 hectares of such crops as corn, winter potato, vegetables, spring rice seedlings, duckweed, etc. is being affected.

According to forecasts, rains in the next month will be negligible. The water levels of rivers continue to go down and we must be aware of a decrease to the 1962 level. Particularly in the near future, the need for abundant water goes along with the growth requirements of winter crops and the work to be done for the spring season, especially during the period of dry-land cultivation.

On the basis of the present situation and the urgent need for drought prevention and control, the Municipal People's Committee has sent a telegram to the echelons and sectors concerned as follows:

1. Fully use and exploit every source of water supply, actively mobilize manpower and every means for drought control work and ensure at any cost the area and schedule of cultivation for production of vegetables and

spring rice seedlings. Urgently fight the drought for the winter crops to ensure high yield where there are no water conservancy works and at the same time launch a mass movement for getting water by carrying it or using buckets. Organize drought control assault units in all cooperatives to serve as the hard core. Urgently draw up plans to ensure getting enough water for spring season production.

2. In order to satisfy the above-mentioned need, all district and city people's committees and the Water Conservancy and Agriculture Services must:

- Organize surveys to know very well the situation for effective drought control action, first of all in the key vegetables-growing area and the areas of NN8 rice seedlings and duckweed. Inspect and check all of the water conservancy works and drought-fighting means, with every district, every area and every corporation in charge of management of the use of water conservancy in farming having its own plan to actively resolve the water problem. The city's Electric Power Service I and Posts and Telegraph Service must closely coordinate their activities with the Water Conservancy Service and the districts to inspect and check every work assigned within the responsibilities of their sector.

- Try to find water from the self-supplied area for the ricefields and bring reserve water from lakes, ponds and confined rivers into the low-area ricefields.

For the areas watered by reservoirs, do your best to save water.

Keep the water in all lakes, ponds and confined rivers by avoiding draining to catch fish.

Use oil and electricity in an economical, rational and effective manner.

The use of electricity must be extremely economical in the spirit of the premier's official telegram No 5207/TTg of 27 January 1979. Strictly prohibit the use of hydraulic and electric pumps to drain lakes and ponds to catch fish.

- The people's committees of the districts and city must lead the cooperatives toward finishing all of the dredging of canals and ditches in the fields, in accordance with the plan that was assigned prior to 20 December.

- The Agriculture Service must set a production guidance schedule, with special attention paid to seed production, mostly the making of sweet potato cuttings and checking of seed stocks of the CCL variety, which serves as the reserve for the spring season.

3. In order to have some assistance as it assumes leadership over this phase of the drought control, the Municipal People's Committee names a leadership committee consisting of the Water Conservancy Service,

Agriculture Service and Electric Power Service) and headed by its own deputy chairman. The leadership committee will set a schedule and draw up a positive plan for carrying on its task. The city's Posts and Telegraph Service and weather station have their own positive plans to properly serve this phase of drought control.

In all districts leadership committees must be set up, with the deputy chairman in charge of agriculture being chairman and some sectors like water conservancy, agriculture, electric power, etc. being members, to assume leadership over the prevention and control of drought.

In the spirit of this telegram, all echelons and sectors must organize its implementation and report the results every other day to the office of the city's Drought Control Leadership Committee (telephone No 53085).

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CSO: 4209

AGRICULTURE

RURAL HANOI FIGHTS DROUGHT WHILE CONTINUING TO GROW CROPS

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 12 Dec 79 p 1

[Article by Do Tien: "Rural Hanoi Actively Fights the Drought"]

[Text] In recent days, as the sunny weather had continued for some time, the winter-spring crop season encountered many difficulties.

As the greatest difficulties were encountered in the alluvial plain and hilly areas of Ba Vi, Phuc Tho, Thach That, Soc Son, Me Linh and Gia Lam Districts, the areas there that were affected by the drought were increasing, vegetables and other crops were showing poor growth and wilting, and rice seedlings were short and small as a result of lack of water; in many localities, the making of duckweed cuttings was poor. According to preliminary statistics, the city had 570 hectares of corn, 1,079 hectares of sweet potato, 1,206 hectares of potato and 230 hectares of rice seedlings being affected by the drought. In Me Linh District, hundreds of hectares of winter corn failed to head and to bear ears because of the drought.

Determined to overcome the drought, the localities adopted many positive measures. The districts organized the repair and improvement of the key works, dredging of canals and ditches, pumping and opening of the sluice gates of such key works as Phu Sa, Dan Hoai, Lien Mac, Ap Bac, Nam Hong, Gia Thuong, Dong Thon, etc. to bring water to the fields and mobilized manpower for fighting the drought. Many cooperatives in Gia Lam, Soc Son, Me Linh and Thanh Tri mobilized thousands of people for carrying water to the fields and bringing water in buckets to water the vegetables, seedlings, corn, sweet potato and potato. Many localities in Phuc Tho, Dan Phuong and Hoai Duc pumped water and brought water in buckets to the unplowed fields to soften the soil for easier plowing.

As a result, although the rate of progress in the winter-spring crop production was declining, rural Hanoi succeeded in growing 6,798 hectares of vegetables of all kinds, or 63 percent of the plan. The harvesting of Chinese cabbage, beets, cauliflower, tomatoes and cabbage was done in time to satisfy the needs of the city. As to the subsidiary food and industrial crops, seeding and planting was completed for 3,164 hectares of corn, [illegible],797 hectares of sweet potato, 8,321 hectares of potato, or 75.6 percent of the goal, 798 hectares of beans of all varieties, 207 hectares of soybean and 416 hectares of tobacco. Tu Liem District exceeded the goal of potato-growing as it grew this crop in 287 hectares, or 115 percent of its goal. Next came Phuc Tho District with 320 hectares, or 91 percent; Thanh Tri District with 268 hectares, or 89 percent; Me Linh 1,266 hectares, or 94 percent, etc.

To prepare for the next fifth-month and spring rice crops, the city as a whole has completed a rough plowing of 46,961 hectares, including plowing and harrowing by machine in 6,376 hectares, plowing and harrowing for aeration in 5,737 hectares; seeded 2,940 hectares to produce seedlings for the main fifth-month and spring rice crops; made duckweed cuttings in 244 hectares; and prepared 392,028 tons of organic fertilizer.

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CSO: 4209

AGRICULTURE

INTENSIVE CULTIVATION OF SECONDARY GRAIN CROPS URGED

Hanoi TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC [JOURNAL OF SCIENTIFIC ACTIVITIES]
in Vietnamese No 11, Nov 79 pp 8-12

[Article by Dinh Van Lu: "A Number of Key Scientific and Technical Matters in the Development of Secondary Grain Crop Production in Our Country"]

[Text] One of the important tasks in resolving the food problem in our country is that of rapidly increasing the output of secondary grain crops. Until now, the grain output of our country has been based primarily upon rice and fields have only been used for the monoculture of rice, with the exception of some areas in the midlands and mountains in which secondary grain crops are grown, but only grown on scattered fields that constitute an insignificant percentage of the total amount of land under cultivation.

Over the past several years, in keeping with the resolution of the 4th Party Congress, the development of secondary grain crop production in our country has increased rather rapidly over a large amount of area, many different areas have been opened and a diversity of crops, such as corn, cassava and sweet potatoes have been planted; recently, the multicropping of western potatoes was initiated in the northern provinces and, in the southern provinces, kaoliang has increased the output of secondary grain crops, thereby making an important contribution to resolving the food problem in our country.

In the development of secondary grain crop production at this time, it is necessary, in our opinion, to give attention to resolving the following key scientific and technical matters:

1. Developing Secondary Grain Crop Production Along the Lines of Intensive Cultivation

Over the past several years, the amount of area under the cultivation of secondary grain crops has increased from 500,000 hectares in 1970 to 800,000 hectares in 1976 and 1,336,000 hectares in 1978. Thus, production increased nearly three times compared to 1970 and two times from 1976 to 1979 (the plan for 1979 was 1,772,000 hectares).

The amount of area under the cultivation of all secondary grain crops increased partially as a result of opening new land (to the cultivation of corn and cassava), but primarily due to multicropping on rice fields (western potatoes, sweet potatoes, kaoliang and so forth). Generally speaking, the yields of secondary grain crops have not increased, rather, they have been declining. The average corn yield in 1976 was 11.49 quintals per hectare, but only 10.05 quintals per hectare in 1977; the average sweet potato yield in 1976 was 59.7 quintals per hectare, but only 51.8 quintals per hectare in 1978; the average cassava yield in 1976 was 77.4 quintals per hectare, but only 71.4 quintals per hectare in 1978; the average western potato yield in 1976 was 102.5 quintals per hectare, but only 70-80 quintals per hectare in 1978. The primary cause of this situation was that we rapidly increased the amount of area under the cultivation of secondary grain crops but did not do so in conjunction with practicing intensive cultivation; although increasing the amount of area under cultivation is important within crop production guidelines, intensive cultivation is still of primary importance.

Thus, what specific steps should be taken regarding the intensive cultivation of secondary grain crops in our country and in which direction should these steps lead? Concerning this question, our opinions are as follows:

1. We must reach agreement on which areas are to be used to raise secondary grain crops and on the guidelines for intensive cultivation within each of these areas. At present, there are some who maintain that there are four principal areas for growing these crops: silt fields along rivers, rice fields (during the winter), foothills and the highlands. We agree with this classification; however, in order to simplify it further, we suggest that there only be two areas in which to raise secondary grain crops in our country: secondary grain crops in the lowlands and secondary grain crops in the midlands and mountains.

2. In keeping with this classification, the two most important measures regarding the intensive cultivation of secondary grain crops in the lowlands are: applying more fertilizer to fields and planting crops at the right time, because lowland fields are established fields, are fields that have been used by man for many years, are fields whose nutrients have continuously been robbed. Moreover, all two rice crop fields that can be used to raise a companion secondary food crop during the winter are relatively high fields that can be easily drained and the majority of these fields are sandy or sandy loam fields, the fertility of which is not high. Therefore, if we only give our attention to multicropping, but do not reasonably increase the application of fertilizer, the soil will become depleted more rapidly, and once soil has become depleted, it is very difficult to restore its initial fertility. The best specific fertilizer norms for this area are: 10 tons of livestock manure per hectare per rice crop with 15-20 tons of livestock manure per hectare during the winter season. Compared to these norms, the average amount of organic fertilizer applied in the

lowland provinces is only about [illegible] tons per hectare per crop, that is, only one-third to one-half the required amount. These figures cause us to be very concerned and determined steps must be taken to correct this situation.

In addition to increasing the use of fertilizer, the matter of planting secondary grain crops at the right time in the lowlands must be considered a very important measure in the intensive cultivation of these crops. Because, secondary grain crops in the lowlands are part of a very tightly organized system of rotation cultivation in which the preceding crop influences the following crop and vice versa. As a result, if the most efficient crop schedule possible is not established, the opportunity to raise winter secondary grain crops in the lowlands will surely be missed. This is deserving of attention because if inadequate fertilizer is applied, few products will be produced; however, if crops are planted late, there might be no or only very few products to harvest (the planting times for winter secondary grain crops in the lowlands have been stipulated as follows: sweet potatoes, no later than 15 October; western potatoes, no later than 15 November, etc.). In past years, a number of districts in the lowland provinces, instead of adhering to these planting schedules, postponed the planting of winter sweet potatoes until 30 October and the planting of western potatoes until 30 November as a result of which yields were very low (especially the yield of sweet potatoes, which did not grow as a result of cold weather at the start of the season).

c) The intensive cultivation of secondary grain crops in the mountains and the midlands is important in combating erosion, because:

The land in these regions is steeply graded, consequently, the amount of soil lost to erosion is high. According to research data, on each hectare of cassava in the mountains and midlands of our country, approximately 147 tons of soil are lost each year to erosion (if appropriate steps are not taken to combat erosion).

Moreover, all secondary grain crops raised in these regions are annual crops that usually loosen the soil, consequently, they intensify soil erosion (more than perennial industrial crops do). As a result, to develop the production of secondary grain crops in the direction of intensive cultivation, it is compulsory that we take effective measures to combat erosion. The best, simplest measure is that which has been taken by the Tien Phu Cooperative in Vinh Phu Province: planting bindweed and sesbania as companion crops on cassava hills; this practice combats erosion and the cut stalks and leaves decompose on the hill to fertilize the cassava. As a result of this type of erosion control, the Tien Phu Cooperative has achieved an average yield of more than 10 tons of cassava per hectare, nearly double the average cassava yield of other places.

Many cooperatives have applied other rather good measures to combat erosion; for example, the Quyet Thang Cooperative in Hoa Kh[illegible] Village, Dac Lac province, has planted cassava as a companion crop with peanuts and beans, planting one row of cassava for every two rows of peanuts and beans; this practice makes full use of land, increases the extent to which soil is covered, combats erosion and provides additional sources of fertilizer with which to improve the soil.

3. Promoting the Research, Selection and Hybridization of Suitable Secondary Grain Crop Varieties

Each secondary grain crop is part of a specific system of rotation cultivation and grows under specific ecological conditions, consequently, it is very important to select crop varieties on the basis of the requirements of natural conditions and production in order to hybridize suitable varieties.

With regard to corn grown in silt field areas and winter corn, we need short-term, high yield corn varieties; as regards corn grown in the Central Highlands and eastern Nam Bo, we need long-term varieties in order to avoid harvesting crops in the middle of the rainy season because, in these areas, the rainy season lasts for 6 months (from May to the end of October). As a result, if we do not develop long-term varieties of corn (5-6 months), crops will be harvested in August and September, which is still in the middle of the rainy season. This is a major scientific and technical problem because it is difficult to find 170-180 day varieties of corn in the world, thus, the task facing our corn breeders is very difficult.

With regard to sweet potatoes, it is necessary to develop short-term, high yield varieties that have a good taste and can withstand cold weather in order to be grown as winter crops in the northern provinces.

As regards cassava, it is necessary to develop varieties of cassava whose tubers grow close together in order to facilitate the mechanization of harvesting; in addition, tubers must be short and fat, contain much starch but little fiber and have a low water content so that they can be easily processed.

Short-term, high yield varieties of western potatoes and kaoliang are needed to facilitate multicropping on two rice crop fields.

Developing suitable varieties makes possible the use of new methods in intensive cultivation and multicropping and is the first step in the research and production of secondary grain crops in our country at this time as well as all other crops, in general.

In past years, we have achieved a number of results in importing, hybridizing and selecting a number of varieties of corn, sweet potatoes, cassava, western potatoes and kaoliang; in actuality, however, these varieties still fail

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to meet the requirements of production and constitute a problem that must be resolved in the coming period. The following three major requirements can be raised regarding scientific-technical research of secondary grain crop varieties:

a) It is necessary to have research facilities to select secondary grain crop varieties in many different areas, facilities that have cadres who specialize in this work and are not being constantly changed. It is necessary to increase the importation of varieties of corn, cassava, sweet potatoes, kaoliang and so forth from many different countries in order to rapidly develop crop varieties that meet production requirements.

b) Importance must be attached to researching both kernel bearing and tuberous secondary grain crops, because each type has its own advantages and drawbacks. Kernel bearing secondary grain crops are more difficult to plant but easier to process and store. Thus, it is necessary to research and develop groups of kernel bearing and tuberous secondary grain crops that are suited to both secondary grain crop growing areas in our country (the lowlands and the midlands-mountains) in order to insure that full use is made of the various types of soil: good soil (planted with corn), poor soil (planted with kaoliang), sloped land (planted with cassava), sandy soil (planted with sweet potatoes) and sandy loam (planted with western potatoes).

In past years, we have performed this work in a decentralized manner lacking specific and unified methods. Many agricultural research agencies still place heavy emphasis upon researching rice, but give little attention to the secondary grain crops, consequently, not much has been achieved by way of results. A number of new varieties have not been certified or widely utilized in production.

3. Taking Positive Steps To Resolve the Fertilizer Problem in Order To Steadily Develop the Production of Secondary Grain Crops

The secondary grain crops raised on terraced hills as well as secondary grain crops raised for the purpose of multicropping on rice fields require fertilizer for intensive cultivation. Many tuberous crops, such as western potatoes, cassava and sweet potatoes, are capable of bearing high yields but require many nutrients. According to research data, 20 tons of cassava require about 100 kilograms of nitrogen, 20 kilograms of phosphorus and 170 kilograms of potassium. Producing 10 tons of western potatoes requires 127 kilograms of nitrogen, [illegible] kilograms of phosphorus and 223 kilograms of potassium. Therefore, it is absolutely necessary to increase the use of fertilizer in the process of developing secondary grain crop production.

The guidelines for resolving the fertilizer problem regarding secondary grain crops still involve primarily organic fertilizer, consisting of livestock manure and the various types of green manure crops. However, each specific area must resolve the fertilizer problem in a different way.

As regards secondary grain crops growing on sloped land, the principal measure in resolving the fertilizer problem is planting secondary grain crops as companion and rotation crops with legumes, such as beans, peanuts and Tephrosia candida (planted as companion crops or planted in bands) in order to meet green manure needs, as the Dong Thanh and Tien Phu Cooperatives in Vinh Phu Province have done. As regards crops planted in the lowlands, the principal measure for providing fertilizer is accelerating livestock production, besides researching suitable rotation and companion cultivation crops, such as soybeans planted as a companion crop with corn and fertilizing sweet potatoes and western potatoes with duckweed. We must study the experiences of many cooperatives in Vinh Phu, Ha Bac, Hai Hung and Thai Binh Provinces that have successfully resolved the problem of fertilizing secondary grain crops. For example, using 12 ox carts fitted with automobile tires, the Dong Thanh Cooperative in Song Lo District, Vinh Phu Province continuously hauls alluvial soil from the river bank to fertilize cassava on hills; the cassava hills of the cooperative are fertilized with an average of [illegible],000 tons of highly fertile alluvial soil each year. The Hoa Binh Socialist Labor Youth School fertilizes its cassava by mixing bindweed and Tephrosia candida leaves with garbage and applies 20 tons of livestock manure per hectare of cassava (three times the overall average), thereby achieving a yield of 20 tons of cassava per hectare (also three times the overall average).

The corn growing areas of the Central Highlands have the experience of raising one corn crop in rotation with one soybean crop.

At many cooperatives in the lowlands, western potatoes are rather heavily fertilized with livestock manure; for example, the An Binh Cooperative in Hai Hung Province applies as much as 20 tons of livestock manure per hectare and a certain amount of nitrogen fertilizer to achieve high yields.

We must conduct research to determine which type of fertilizer is best suited to each crop and which green manure crops are best suited to each type of soil and each rotation cultivation formula; at the same time, we must research each source of fertilizer than can be used in each locality to fertilize secondary grain crops.

To provide the large quantities of fertilizer that are needed, it is necessary, in addition to developing the cultivation of green manure crops on terraces and the cultivation of duckweed and sesbania in wet fields, to accelerate livestock production and adopt regulations and policies that provide incentive for the production of fertilizer and tightly manage fertilizer. We must launch a widespread movement among all the people to make fertilizer, a movement based on the strength of the masses, cooperative members and the mass organizations of youths and women. Many cooperatives, such as the Cong Thuong and Phung Thuong Cooperatives in Hanoi, the Vu Thang Cooperative in Thai Binh, the Dinh Cong Cooperative in Thanh Hoa, the Thang Long, An Binh and Cam Binh Cooperatives in Hai Hung and a number of others are production installations that have produced rather large quantities of organic fertilizer for themselves.

The experiences of these cooperatives in fertilizer production can be summarized in the following five points:

First, it is necessary to assign fertilizer production obligations to the collective livestock farms, obligations of no less than 2 tons of manure per hog. At present, the majority of collective hog farms have not been assigned fertilizer norms. This is a major shortcoming that must be corrected. To achieve the above, every collective hog farm must have a manure processing unit and every cooperative member must be paid workpoints in accordance with the amount of fertilizer contributed by him.

Secondly, it is necessary to assign fertilizer production obligations to cooperative member families based on the number of persons in each family. (An obligation of 2 to 3 tons per laborer per year is reasonable). On the basis of this assigned norm, it is necessary to adopt a system that provides appropriate incentive by selling grain at a specific ratio (ordinarily 0.6-0.8 kilogram of paddy per dong of fertilizer sales) together with a rather high official fertilizer purchasing price in order to provide incentive for cooperative members to make fertilizer.

Thirdly, it is necessary to make full use of all land in ditch banks, pond banks, paddy banks, canal banks, the shoulders of roads and so forth to plant legumes, such as sesbania, bindweed, Tephrosia candida and so forth. To perform this work well, it is necessary to assign this land to each cooperative member family on the basis of having the cooperative invest seeds, capital and fertilizer and pay workpoints for cultivating these crops; once the crop has been raised, the cooperative uses the leaves as fertilizer and cooperative members use the stalks of the plant for fuel. This will make it possible to plow the remaining portions of these crops under, thereby returning a large quantity of organic matter to the soil.

Fourthly, full attention must be given to encouraging everyone to make full use of all sources of fertilizer, such as dried pond mud, the fertile soil behind small dams, alluvial soil, duckweed, garbage, human wastes, ashes mixed with urine, sewage, buffalo and cattle manure and so forth (attention must be given to making full use of human wastes and urine at collective places, such as agencies, schools, markets, worksites and so forth).

Fifthly, very much land now lies under fences belonging to cooperative member families, land that is not being appropriately used; consequently, incentive must be provided for them to "tear down their fences and plant rows of beans" in order to have products with which to improve their lives and have leaves of legumes to increase the sources of fertilizer for crops.

As regards the matter of fertilizer for agriculture, it must be realized that, in addition to organic fertilizer, inorganic fertilizer (especially inorganic nitrogen) is very necessary for annual crops (spring rice, early 10th month rice, western potatoes, soybeans, corn and so forth). As a result, although we are still encountering numerous difficulties, we wish to stress the following scientific-technical requirement: in conjunction with the biological revolution that is profoundly changing the allocation of crops and increasing the turnover rate of fields from 1 to 2 or 3 and even 4 crops per year, it is very necessary to concentrate capital investments on resolving the problem of nitrogen fertilizer. Over the long range, the state must research the concentration of funds for the construction of a system of enterprises specializing in the production of inorganic fertilizers, such as plants producing nitrogen fertilizer, phosphate fertilizer and potash fertilizer.

4. The Processing, Transportation and Marketing of Secondary Grain Crops Are a Scientific-Technical Element That Must Be Given Attention In Order To Develop the Production of Secondary Grain Crops

The products of secondary grain crops have special biological characteristics that need be given attention, especially tuberous crops, which are bulky, have a high water content and still undergo biological reactions when steamed after harvesting. As a result, many difficulties are usually encountered in the transportation, storage and processing of secondary grain crops, difficulties which require that we thoroughly and fully research the scientific, technical and economic management aspects of this matter. In the recent past, we have achieved a number of results in researching the harvesting and processing of secondary grain crops and have begun to incorporate these crops in the diet; however, there are still problems that must be resolved, including transportation and marketing; we must avoid the problem of producing secondary grain crops but not being able to produce or market them.

In our opinion, secondary grain crops can be processed in several ways:

a) The processing of secondary grain crops in centralized areas: here, we should build industrial processing installations (with such functions as preprocessing, washing, drying, grinding and mixing) in order to process products to be marketed in large, centralized areas, such as the Central Highlands and eastern Nam Bo, in order to assure economic efficiency and low production costs.

b) Processing secondary grain crops on a small scale, primarily in relatively centralized secondary grain crop growing areas in a number of provinces in the lowlands and midlands of the North: under this guideline, we should build small processing installations (processing clusters) equipped with processing equipment that need not encompass all elements of processing, as has been done in the provinces of Vinh Phu, Ha Bac and Hoang

Lien Son. These processing plants should only serve several adjacent districts (or only one district) in order to preprocess or mill under contracts cassava and sweet potatoes (dried) for cooperatives to support collective livestock production or for use in daily meals.

In keeping with this method of raising the matter, we feel that we should support efforts to process secondary grain crops that are relatively centralized but rather simple in nature and do not require the use of scarce fuels (such as electricity, coal, gasoline, diesel fuel and so forth) on the style of the secondary grain crop processing plant in Phu Tho City, Vinh Phu Province, where the primary method of processing is slicing (by foot or hand-operated machines), drying in sunlight and then grinding and mixing crops.

c) The decentralized processing of secondary grain crops: this is an important processing guideline, primarily in the lowlands, midlands and mountains of the North, former Zone 4, the coastal areas of central Vietnam and the Mekong River Delta.

Of the total secondary grain output (in paddy equivalent) under the 1980 plan, some 6,618,000 tons, only one-tenth, or 600,000 tons, is to be purchased by the state for processing into products; the remaining nine-tenths are decentralized among the people, consequently, the preprocessing, storage and stockpiling of secondary grain crops for use as grain for humans and feed for livestock must primarily be carried out by all families of agricultural cooperative members. In order to help farmers to preprocess secondary grain crops, it is necessary to equip them with foot or hand-operated implements for peeling and slicing that have a capacity of 100 to 150 kilograms per hour and necessary to produce about 10,000 of these implements for supply to the various localities.

In addition, we must widely disseminate the experience of the Tan Lam State Farm in Binh Tri Thien Province of storing cassava under anaerobic conditions for use in areas that are usually wet during the cassava digging season. Specifically, the Tan Lam State Farm digs enclosed, dry trenches in which fresh cassava is stored for many months; at the start of the dry season (3 to 6 months later), the cassava is taken out to be dried (and then sliced and ground). Although minor, this experience has a major economic impact by helping to store tens of thousands of tons of cassava during the rainy season.

On the basis of widely equipping farmers with simple, manual cutting and peeling implements, we are confident that the problems involved in the processing and storage of secondary grain crops in our country will be resolved because the [illegible] of these crops can be achieved on the basis of the abundant labor [illegible] masses and our country's rich solar energy.

In 1980, the final year of the second 5-year state plan, the task involving the production of secondary grain crops is very large. Under the 1980 plan, we must increase the cultivation of secondary grain crops throughout the country from 1.7 million hectares to 2.3 million hectares and increase the output of secondary grain crops (in paddy equivalent) from 3 million-4 million tons to 7 million-8 million tons; the output of secondary grain crop products must increase from 320,000 tons to 600,000 tons. To carry out this large task, in addition to the adoption of specific policies and regulations by the state that provide incentive for production, a number of measures regarding economic organization and management and, in particular, regarding science and technology (as presented above) must be taken in order to accelerate the present movement to produce secondary grain crops throughout the country.

At the same time, we feel that it is necessary to further intensify the implementation of the scientific-technical advances program regarding secondary grain crops in the coming period.

In actuality, the secondary grain crop program has only been implemented effectively for corn and western potatoes in the areas of hybridization, mechanization and so forth. Not much has been done to implement this program for cassava, sweet potatoes and kaoliang. In the future, many more efforts must be focused on the processing, purchasing and transportation of secondary grain crops in order to achieve closer coordination among the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Food and the related sectors in accordance with the mode set forth by the state for implementing the scientific-technical advances program for secondary grain crops.

[illegible]
CSO: 4209

AGRICULTURE

SRV PREMIER GIVES INSTRUCTIONS ON FIFTH MONTH-SPRING CROP

OW211209 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 21 Feb 80 OW

[Text] On 20 February 1980, the premier sent a cable urging the ministries and the northern provinces to concentrate efforts on speedily and satisfactorily carrying out the following tasks related to the fifth month-spring crop cultivation:

1. All meetings must be postponed so as to concentrate forces on the current crop production.

2. The provincial and district people's committees must grasp the production situation. They are allowed to mobilize between now and 5 March 1980 all available forces, including students of level-III general schools, colleges and vocational schools and 30 percent of the total number of cadres of various organs and mass organizations, to assist the cooperatives for 10 to 12 days. The local enterprises and army units must send a number of workers and troops to help the cooperatives. This mobilization must be carried out flexibly, gently and consistent with specific local conditions.

3. The cooperatives must check the available amount of seedlings so as to seek ways to insure that the entire area is put under rice. Spring rice transplanting must be accelerated so that it can be completed in the plains, midlands and fourth region in the first 10 days of March and in the mountainous areas by the end of March. An additional amount of yard-grown seedlings is needed. Direct sowing can be achieved in areas where seedlings are insufficient. Young riceplants with white leaves must be fertilized with well-rotted stable manure, superphosphate and ashes. Fertilization, weeding and mud beating must be done soon in the transplanted areas in order to facilitate intensive cultivation, achieve high productivity and develop the effect of dry-land plowing.

4. The cultivation of vegetables, subsidiary and industrial crops and fifth month-spring rice must be completed before early March. Attention must be paid to developing the planting of sweet potatoes, kaoliang, peanuts, spring soybeans and so forth.

5. All sectors concerned must endeavor to support agricultural production and create conditions for cultivating spring crops according to schedule.

CSO: 4209

AGRICULTURE

SOUTH VIETNAM HARVESTS 672,000 HECTARES OF 10TH MONTH RICE

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 11 Jan 80 p 1

[Article: "South Vietnam Harvests 672,000 Hectares of 10th-month Rice, North Vietnam Sows 110,000 Hectares of Seedlings And Transplants 95,000 Hectares of 5th-month Rice"]

[Text] All over the country the farmers are feverishly competing to produce and score achievements in commemoration of the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Party. Many provinces and cities have launched a new competition wave, organized short-term campaigns, boosted up the fight against drought and localized stagnation, harvested the main crop, took care of seedling planting, and transplanted for the 5th month-spring crop. According to the General Statistical Department, by 5 January 1980 the provinces and cities of the South have harvested 672,000 hectares of main rice crop, representing 40 percent of the total transplanted acreage. The provinces from Thuan Hai down have harvested 476,000 hectares, representing 31.5 percent of the total acreage. The provinces of Quang Nam - Da Nang, Gia Lai - Kontum, Darlac have nearly completed the harvest. The provinces of Nghia Binh, Song Be, Lam Dong, and Ben Tre have harvested from 71.2 percent to 84.3 percent of the total acreage. Ho Chi Minh City and the provinces of Phu Khanh, An Giang, and Dong Thap have only harvested from 6.4 to 11.2 percent of the total acreage.

Generally speaking, the productivity of the 10th-month crop in the provinces of South Vietnam may reach the projected levels and in many localities it has reached 22 to 25 ta of paddy per hectare. The harvesting of the 10th-month rice in the South is still slow as compared to the ripening pace of the rice. The localities are striving to organize their labor so as to bolster the speed of harvest and to mobilize the cooperatives, production groups and farmers to fulfill their grain obligations towards the state.

Together with the harvesting of the 10th-month rice crop, the provinces and cities of the South have also sown and transplanted 465,000 hectares of winter-spring rice, reaching 69 percent of the cultivation area plan and representing 49,000 hectares more than during the same period last year. Among the provinces, Kien Giang sowed and transplanted up to 154 percent of the acreage planned, Hau Giang reached 101.9 percent. The provinces of An Giang transplanted up to 98.8 percent, Dong Thap 97 percent, Tien Giang 93.7 percent, Long An 80.4 percent, Thuan Hai 76.6 percent. The provinces of Tay Ninh, Lam Dong, and Ho Chi Minh City have transplanted only from 7.6 percent to 21.7 percent of the planned acreage.

In spite of four months without rain, the provinces and cities of the North still positively went after sources of water, went forward with the creation of fallow lands, transplanted seedlings, grew duckweed and transplanted for the fifth-month rice crop, and made preparations for transplanting the spring rice crop. By now 10 provinces and cities have launched the movement of competition with the Cau Ghe (Hai Hung Province) agricultural hydraulics management complex, repaired and operated well the pumping stations, lakes, dams, canals and ditches, in order to have water for fighting against the drought. By 5 January, the North has transplanted 110,000 hectares of 5th-month and spring rice seedlings, reaching 83 percent of the level that needs to be transplanted, in which 32 percent are transplanted with the variety 314 and 56.2 percent with IR-8. Seedlings which have been transplanted for 45 days now cover 33,000 hectares, enough to get transplanted into 240,000 hectares; but in actuality, the various localities have been able to transplant only 95,000 hectares.

The 5th-month rice seedlings and those of the spring crop have grown well in the North, they are relatively unaffected by pests, but they have not yet undergone the frost season and thus have not been tested. In some areas, the seedlings have become too old, in others they have been affected by the drought. The localities continue to control and classify the seedlings that have been sown, make calculations to have balance between the cultivation area and the seedlings available, make plans to have more rice seedlings grown on the ground, prepare seeds for sowing during the spring crop, making sure that the entire acreage is sown and transplanted in time.

The North has transplanted 95,000 hectares of 5th-month rice, representing 76,000 hectares less than last year at around the same time owing to lack of water, of slow transfer to the flooded fields, the seedlings having had to wait for the fields to get flooded . In some localities the agricultural hydraulic systems have not been made and put to good use, and there has not been concentrated effort to solve the water problem for those areas lying outside the agricultural hydraulic systems.

From now until the spring equinox on 4 February, there will not be any rain or it will rain but only in insignificant amounts. In the past few months, many provinces and cities have bolstered management, put to use the agricultural hydraulics facilities, used water sparingly, found new water sources, guaranteed the laying of the land in fallow and its working over in clearly localized fashion, transplanted the 5th-month rice seedlings the moment they are ready and in timely fashion. Nonetheless, owing to the difficulties in production caused by the drought, the localities are still called upon to provide close guidance as to the management and guarantee of the sources of water, concentrate on turning the fallow fields into productive ones, rapidly transplant the 5th-month rice crop, make good preparations for the transplanting and direct sowing of the spring rice.

1751
CSO: 4209

AGRICULTURE

OVER 482,000 HECTARES PLANTED IN VEGETABLE, SECONDARY, INDUSTRIAL CROPS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 13 Jan 80 p 1

[Article: "482,000 Hectares of Vegetable, Secondary and Industrial Crops in the Winter-Spring Season"]

[Text] According to the General Statistics Department, by 5 January, the provinces and cities all over the country have sown and planted 482,000 hectares of vegetable, secondary and industrial crops in the winter-spring season, representing 25,000 hectares more as compared with the same period last year. Of the total figure, 380,000 hectares are secondary food crops such as maize, yam, potato, manioc, kaoliang, etc.; 81,000 hectares are devoted to vegetable and beans and 21,000 hectares are industrial crops such as soja beans, peanut, sugarcane and tobacco.

The provinces and cities of the North have sown and planted 363,336 hectares of vegetable, secondary and industrial crops for the winter and the spring crops, they are harvesting the various winter crops and continue to plant the spring vegetables and other crops. The provinces of Hai Hung, Ha Son Binh, and Vinh Phu have harvested 6,000 hectares of potato, 5,304 hectares of winter yam and maize. Over the harvested potato area, the productivity has been from 7 to 9 tons per hectare. In the provinces of Hai Hung, Thai Binh, and Ha Nam Ninh the potato productivity is higher. The district of My Van (Hai Hung Province) harvested 1,540 hectares of potato, reaching an average productivity of 13 tons per hectare. Wherever there are good solutions to the water question and more animal manure, the productivity has always been high. Many cooperatives and cooperative members' families have harvested from 20 to 25 tons of potato per hectare. Overall, the potato productivity during the winter crop has not been high, reaching only from 6 to 8 tons per hectare. The provinces of Vinh Phu, Ha Tuyen, Thanh Hoa, and Ha Bac have dug up 30,000 hectares of manioc and reached only a low productivity; on the other hand, Vinh Phu dug up 12,000 hectares of manioc and reached an average productivity of 5,000 kilograms per hectare.

The provinces and cities in the North continue to prepare seeds for the various crops such as yam, soja bean and other varieties of bean, peanut, etc. while pushing the soil preparation for the spring vegetable and secondary crops. The mid-altitude and mountainous provinces are making calculations regarding their sources and water capabilities and planning for the fight against drought, rearranging their rice transplanting and secondary crop structures, especially in regard to the areas lying outside the agricultural hydraulics systems. Lai Chau Province has prepared the soil, ploughed and harrowed 3,185 hectares in order to grow maize and manioc. Hanoi City has sown and planted 4,000 hectares of early summer-fall vegetable, thus insuring that they have vegetable in the interim period between crops, and there are also 3,775 hectares of winter-spring vegetable that remain to be harvested.

The provinces and cities in the South have sown and planted 119,148 hectares of winter-spring vegetable, secondary and industrial crops. Of the total, there are 11,057 hectares of maize, 50,856 hectares of yam, 19,876 hectares of manioc, 3,161 hectares of kaoliang, 9,480 hectares of vegetable, 6,027 hectares of beans of all varieties, 4,078 hectares of peanuts, 8,780 hectares of sugarcane, and 4,585 hectares of tobacco.

Together with speeding up the main crop harvest and the sowing and transplanting for the winter-spring rice, the provinces of Thuan Hai, Quang Nam-Da Nang, Phu Khanh, Lam Dong, Dong Nai, Song Be and Ho Chi Minh City have provided guidance to the farmers in soil preparation, seed selection, and vegetable and secondary crop planting for the spring crop. The province of Ben Tre has endeavored to enlarge the area devoted to kaoliang. The provinces of Tay Ninh and Song Be are providing guidance in the expansion of sugarcane and peanut areas. The provinces of Minh Hai, Kien Giang, Hau Giang, Tien Giang, An Giang and Cuu Long are urging the farmers, cadres, students and workers to push the planting of various spring vegetables and secondary crops.

1751
CSO: 4209

AGRICULTURE

CUU LONG STEADILY DEVELOPS WINTER-SPRING CULTIVATION AND ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 28 Dec 79 p 2

[Article by Tran Minh Tan: "Cuu Long Achieves Stable Winter-Spring Harvest"]

[Text] As a rice producing province, Cuu Long can satisfactorily cultivate all the three rice crops--the 10th-month crop, the winter-spring crop and the summer-fall crop--of which the 10th month crop has the largest rice-cultivated area and the highest grain output. Though the area grown with the winter-spring rice crop has not been substantially increased, it is possible to make this crop obviously more productive than the 10th-month and summer-fall crops.

With the 1978-1979 winter-spring crop, Cuu Long obtained an average yield of 3 tons of paddy per hectare and even 4.5 tons from especially good fields. This has induced the provincial people to believe that, generally speaking, the cultivation of the winter-spring rice crop has been "seasonable." But on reviewing the winter-spring crops in the recent past, we have found out that rice growers in Cuu Long have always been worried about these three factors: natural drought which causes alkaline evaporation and, consequently, the death of riceplants; leafhoppers which once clung by the thousands to a single cluster of riceplants, causing the so-called "withering by leafhoppers" disaster; and the extension of the agricultural season a necessity for Cuu Long to cultivate as much as 22,000 hectares of spring-summer rice), which provides food for insects harmful to riceplants and thus enable them to damage several consecutive crops. In addition, the winter-spring crop usually involves greater investments than the 10th-month crop. If inadequate guidance is provided; the winter-spring crop may be poor and this will amount to "burning a candle at both ends."

Nevertheless, Cuu Long Province has much to rejoice at during the current winter-spring agricultural season. The last winter-spring crop and the recent 10th-month crop were bumper crops. Cuu Long has carried out the sowing and transplanting of the 10th-month rice crop on 164,234.5 hectares (surpassing the provincial plan norm for cultivated area) and can achieve an average yield of about 2.2 tons [of paddy] per hectare and a gross output of more than 350,000 tons of paddy. After growing many winter-spring crops in the past, the provincial people can draw experiences and formulate rules for the cultivation of this additional crop. In particular, the new agricultural policies are developing certain aspects of production activities and will provide opportunities for rural areas to make progress. For example, the policy on distribution of income according to labor performed and the policy on the prices of agricultural products will have the effect of consolidating production collectives and setting the mind of farmers' families at ease in performing production.

Under the present circumstances, Cuu Long believes that it may reach the production objective of 700,000 tons of grain in 1980 which will give it an impetus to move forward and obtain a [yearly] output of 1 million tons in the next few years. From 25,000 hectares grown with the current winter-spring crop, the province will try to obtain about 90,000 tons of paddy beside some 37,000 tons of subsidiary food in paddy equivalent. Therefore, the output of the current crop will be high, about more than 3 tons [of paddy] per hectare.

A novelty in the sowing and planting of the current winter-spring rice crop in Cuu Long consists in working out a more technical, methodical, production method with higher economic efficiency. In short, intensive cultivation must be considered of prime importance. On this basis, it is necessary to broaden and intensify the cultivation of various short- and long-term food, industrial and subsidiary food crops. The winter-spring agricultural season in Cuu Long will be multicolored, multiform and especially stable.

While consider intensive cultivation principal, the province pays attention to modify the water conservancy method to make it obviously effective. The specific tasks are to carry out small-scale water conservancy, to build new level 2 and 3 canals and dredge the existing ones, to zone small areas, to heighten enclosing banks and to close up certain culverts in order to keep enough water throughout the cultivation season and, at the same time, to prevent the disastrous tide waters from suddenly flooding ricefields as in the past few agricultural seasons. Water thus remains the decisive factor in the cultivation of the winter-spring crop.

On the other hand, efforts are also being exerted during the current agricultural season to overcome waterloggings in a number of low-level areas where usually wet plowing has had to be carried out on undrained soil affected by alkaline emission. The best way is to carry out dry plowing and soil aeration.

Plowing has been carried out rather quickly during the current agricultural season. As of 5 December, plowing had been completed on more than half of the area to be cultivated with rice. Almost all areas have carried out seed sowing; this task has been completed in Binh Minh District. Throughout the province, transplanting has been carried out on more than 5,000 hectares.

Cuu Long has also made further progress in matters of seeds. The new rice strains such as Nong Nghiep 3A, 5A and 23-07 and also the 73-2 variety (which has been restored and improved) have proven able to resist leafhoppers. The province has taken care to broaden the use of seeds of new, highly productive rice varieties through a seed development network extending from the provincial level to 15 production collectives having an area of 800 hectares (of which Collective No 8 in Hieu Ngai hamlet, Vung Liem, has become well-known for reaping 3 consecutive bumper crops on an area of 40 hectares). These seed developing localities are also considered as models of intensive cultivation. The province's assistance consists in distributing fertilizers and insecticides and lending seeds of new strains. Of course, the mere use of seeds of leafhopper resistant varieties is not enough to fight other harmful insects and diseases. The province must, therefore, apply other measures such as striving to limit the sowing and transplanting period for the winter-spring rice crop to November and December in order to enable riceplants to put forth ears in February and to harvest the crop in March. The application of this schedule usually contributes to ensuring high productivity and also to gradually curtailling the overlapping with the spring-summer rice crop and thus limiting the survival of insects harmful to riceplants. The observance of the winter-spring rice cultivation schedule will also make it easier to expand the area for the sowing and transplanting of the early 10th-month rice crop.

A large volume of fertilizer is also necessary for intensive cultivation. Cuu Long is trying to provide two tons of organic fertilizer for each hectare during the current agricultural season. Since animal husbandry in the province is not yet satisfactory and not linked with cultivation, new policies on the raising of hogs, buffaloes and oxen are paving the way for the province's effort to raise the herd of 56,000 buffaloes to 65,000, 42,000 oxen to 45,000 and 140,000 hogs to 200,000. The working method is to create a network for the development of foreign hog species, beginning with state-operated hog farms at the provincial and district levels to hog species development centers in villages and hamlets. Moreover, a number of production collectives are also experimentally setting up joint-enterprise intallations to raise hogs.

Cuu Long does not lack sources of fodder for hogs. In view of the said increase in the number of hogs, buffaloes and oxen, a notable volume of stable manure can be obtained by collecting 2 tons of manure from each buffalo, 1.5 tons of manure from each cow and 1 ton of manure for each hog. The principal measure to be taken is to reassess the problem, establish close relationships between animal husbandry and cultivation and overcome the habit of neglecting the use of stable manure. In addition, Cuu Long is paying attention to producing green manure. Good result has been obtained in experimentally growing duckweed in seed development centers in Long Ho District.

Intensive cultivation of the winter-spring rice crop is thus initiated by applying the abovementioned sowing and growing method and the development of other crops will follow suit. Since Cuu Long is not yet good at growing subsidiary food crops, the province intends to create a new impetus during the current agricultural season. The Dien Ngoc and Bi De sweet potato strains have clearly proven able to thrive on the salty soil of Tri Cu District and to produce about 12 tons of yams per hectare. Some fields in Dai An Village have produced 54 tons per hectare while others in Vinh Minh District yielded less--15 to 17 tons per hectare on the average. Potato will be intensively grown during the current agricultural season. Though not experienced in intensively growing corn, Cuu Long will grow the Thai early corn species brought from Da Lat. Sugarcane is grown on an area of 3,500 hectares with the goal of producing more than 10,000 tons of sugar. Account must be taken of large areas to be cultivated with peanuts, watermelon and green vegetables and 500 hectares to be grown with coconut trees. The province pays attention also to vigorously promoting the cultivation of the DH1 and local strains of soybeans. The working method is rather sound: The province signs two-way contracts with production collectives and invests in each hectare 100 kgs of urea, 20 liters of gasoline and three cans of insecticide. Each collective has the obligation, after the harvest, to sell to the province 300 kgs of beans per hectare at the fixed price; since each hectare will produce at least 1.2 tons of beans, there will remain about 900 kgs per hectare for the collective to sell at an agreed price. This working method is welcomed by peasants. For this reason, Cuu Long may immediately start cultivating soybeans on 500 hectares during the current agricultural season.

Owing to some 37,000 tons in paddy equivalent expected from subsidiary food crops during the winter-spring agricultural season (about 70,000 tons for the entire year) including other kinds of vegetables and beans and thanks to the advantageous position of its coastal areas rich in shrimp and fish and to the possibility of taking supplementary products from the frozen shrimp factory of the province, animal husbandry in Cuu Long will be able not only to increase the sources of food but also to create harmony between animal husbandry and cultivation, thereby directly promoting intensive cultivation.

All that boils down to the necessity, when growing the winter-spring crop which requires greater investments than the 10th-month crops, to carry out this task steadily and carefully to ensure that the winter-spring agricultural season is highly productive concerning both cultivation and animal husbandry. This production method is consistent with the spirit of the resolution of the sixth Party Central Committee Plenum.

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CSO: 4209

HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

LAST KILN UNIT INSTALLED AT CEMENT-MANUFACTURING PLANT

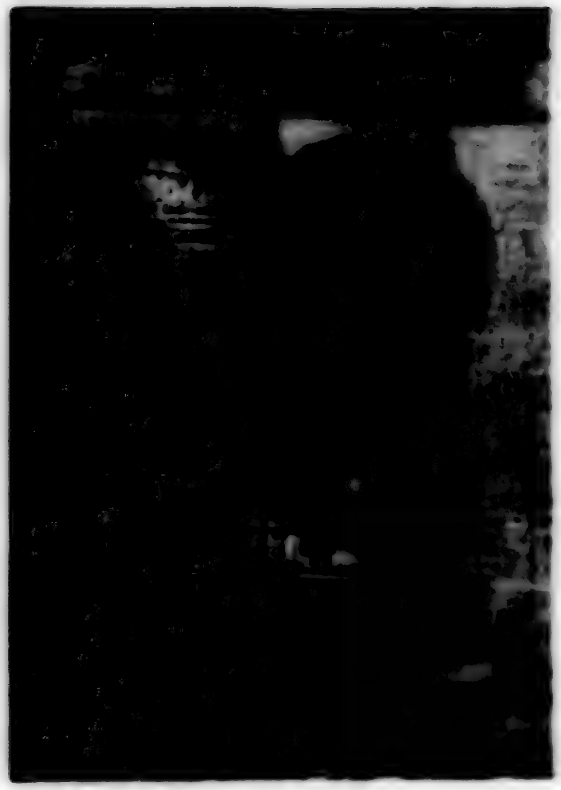
Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 5 Jan 80 p 1

[Article: "Installation of Kiln No 1 Completed at Construction Site of Bim Son Cement-Manufacturing Plant"]

[Text] After a year of urgent and creative work, the cadres and workers of Machine Assembly Joint Enterprise No 45 at the construction site of the Bim Son (Thanh Hoa Province) cement-manufacturing plant recently assembled and placed kiln block No 5, the last unit of kiln assembly line No 1, 185 meters long and weighing over 2,000 tons, on roller supports, thus finishing the job on schedule.

In the process of placing kiln cylinder No 5 on the roller support and thus connecting kiln No 1, they developed many initiatives, improved techniques, organized rational execution of project and assigned work totally on contract, thus being able to double and triple their productivity. The Soviet technicians were lending their wholehearted assistance and Construction Corporation No 5 was providing good socialist cooperation to allow the Machine Assembly Joint Enterprise No 45 to fulfill its task. The cadres and workers of the latter are enthusiastically emulating one another to offer the party their achievements and to help start production of the Bim Son cement plant on schedule.

The machine assembly enterprises Nos 145, 245, 345, etc. have devised ways to assemble the steel structure and construction machinery in a safe and accurate manner so as to schedule a test run of kiln No 1 on 3 February.



The last cylinder of kiln No 1 of Bim Son Cement Plant is lifted over the roller support. Photo by Nguyen Tat Loc.

5598
CSO: 4209

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

PLAN ESTABLISHES TRANSPORT AGENT FOR IMPORTS

Hanoi KHOA HOC KY THUAT GIAO THONG VAN TAI [COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT S & T] in Vietnamese No 5, Sep 79 pp 14-22

[Article by Le Ngoc Dung, the Transport Department: "Transport Agents for Import Goods in Stage One"]

[Text] 1. The Starting Point of the Various Plans

In order to effectively support the three basic tasks in the present stage of the country, one of the foremost tasks of the communications-transportation sector is to increase, by as much as possible, the ability to receive and transport import goods at the various seaports.

To resolve this problem, the communications-transportation sector must take many suitable, specific measures based on the actual situation of the various sectors of the national economy, in general, and its own situation, in particular. One of the measures for correcting the problems that have existed for many years in the organizing of the receiving and transportation of import goods is organizing management at international port terminals, or, more correctly stated, organizing the relationships between the communications-transportation sector and the other sectors of the economy in the receiving and transportation of imports.

In past years, because we have failed to establish truly efficient relationships between the communications-transportation sector and the other sectors of the economy in the receiving and transportation of import goods, many antagonisms have arisen at seaports: the number of cadres and personnel of the various economic sectors concentrated in the various international seaports is rather high (for example, the total number of cadres and personnel of all importers within the port of Haiphong was once more than 10,000). Importers who want to have goods transported from the seaport to a railroad station, wharf or inland port regularly have to go through seven or eight different sets of procedures of agencies (foreign trade, customs, port warehouse, port dispatcher, the individual transport unit or enterprise and so forth) but these goods are still not provided with the quantity or quality of transportation required; units and enterprises must maintain many relationships (for example, in the port of Haiphong, communications must be maintained with more than 400 parties that regularly have cargo in the port); imports are routinely "backlogged" at warehouses and in yards in large quantities and the practices of putting goods in piles, not arranging them in accordance with the bill of laden and not arranging them in lots routinely occur; the organization of transportation is very inefficient, etc.

On the basis of this actual situation and during a meeting held on 17 April 1979 in Haiphong, Vice Premier Do Muoi decided to initiate the implementation of one of the stage one plans of the Ministry of Communications and Transportation: the regional transport agent of the communications-transportation sector, which is a corporation that practices independent cost accounting, has the status of an individual under the law and is not part of the organization of the international seaports, will serve as import goods transport agent for inland product owners, but each inland product ministry must have a single center, namely, the representative agency of the ministry, to maintain direct relations with the communications-transportation sector in order to support the shipping, receiving and transportation of import goods well.

II. The Plan To Be Implemented in Stage One:

1. Operational principles.

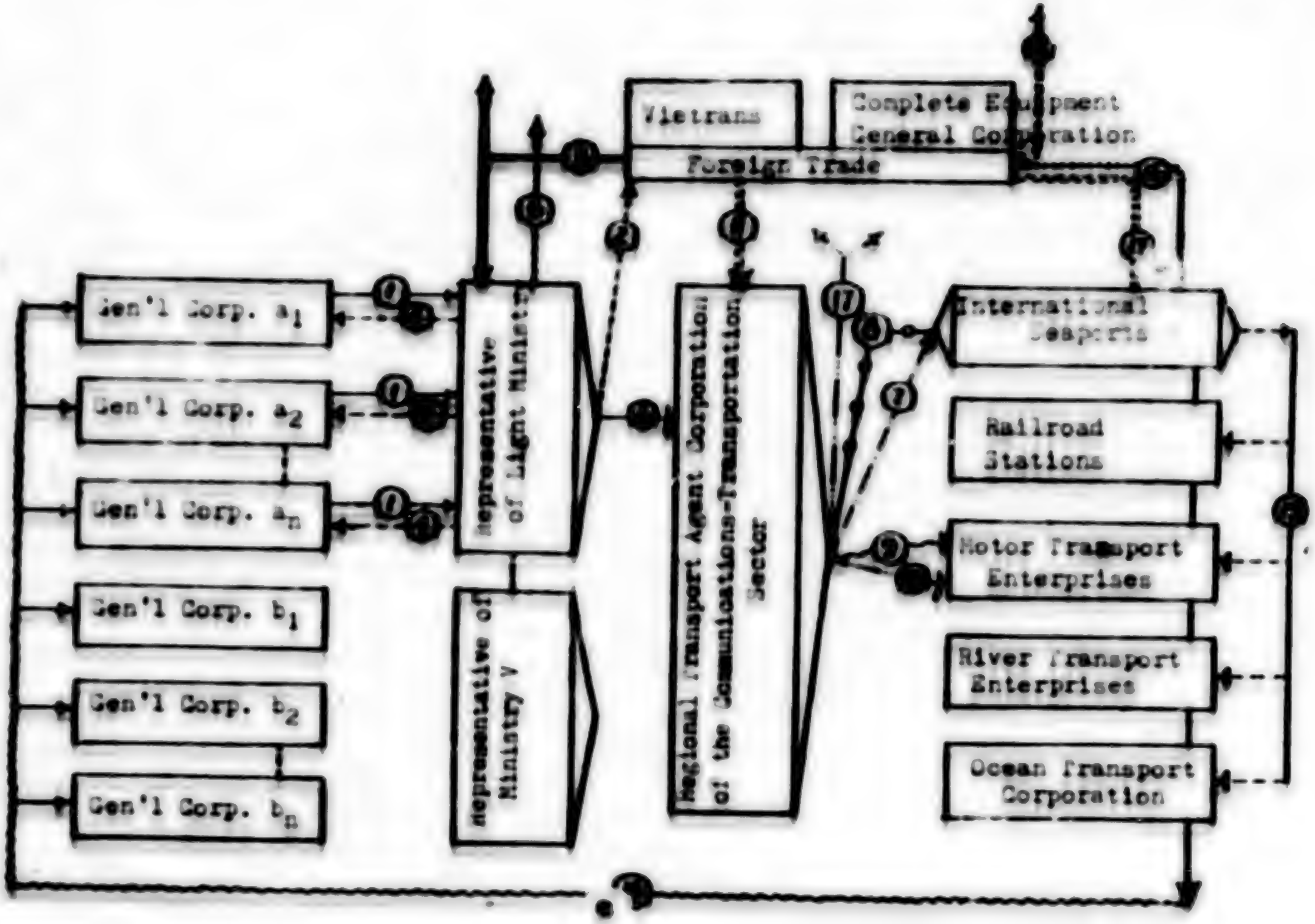
Beginning in May 1979, the Region One Transport Agent Corporation (formerly the Hanoi Transport Agent Corporation) officially began its primary task of serving as transport agent for the inland product ministries that have imports shipped into the Haiphong-Quang Ninh area (in addition, the corporation has the task of serving as the transport agent for very heavy and very large cargo and for goods being shipped from the North to the South or vice versa).

Under this plan, the basic operational principle of the transport agent organization is: to be a regional transport agent outside the organization of the international seaport that performs all the shipping, receiving and transportation services that product owners would otherwise have to perform in order to arrange for the transportation of import goods from the international seaports for delivery to inland product owners at inland railroad stations, terminals and ports.

2. Establishing the efficient relationships contained within the plan.

The relationships between transportation and product owners are shown on Chart 1.

The inland product owners:


Vietrans
Complete Equipment General Corporation
Foreign Trade
Gen'l Corp. a_1
Gen'l Corp. a_2
Gen'l Corp. a_n
Gen'l Corp. b_1
Gen'l Corp. b_2
Gen'l Corp. b_n
Representative of Light Ministry
Representative of Ministry V
Regional Transport Agent Corporation of the Communications-Transportation Sector
International Seaports
Railroad Stations
Motor Transport Enterprises
River Transport Enterprises
Ocean Transport Corporation
1
1
1
2
7
8
9
17

On the basis of the norms of the yearly production and marketing plans assigned to them, the general corporations and corporations set forth import requirements (the quantity, quality, specifications and so forth) and transport requirements for the single center of the concerned ministry, namely, the authorized repreenntative of the inland product ministry (line one).

To integrate the total requirements of subordinate units and enterprises, the agency representing each inland product ministry formulates a plan, signs contracts with and makes payment for imports to the organizations of the foreign trade sector (line two).

After receiving official notification of the import plans of the various foreign trade organizations, the agencies representing the product owners send detailed notices to the general corporations and corporations concerning this matter (which include the plan for the distribution and receiving of imports at the inland terminal) so that units can organize the receiving of all goods at the inland terminals(4). In conjunction with this, a plan is formulated with the Ministry of Communications-Transportation for transporting import goods from the various international seaports to inland railroad stations, terminals and ports (line five).

The general corporations and corporations take delivery of goods directly from transporters (drivers, seamen, boat captains and cargo handling personnel) at inland railroad stations, terminals and ports(line fourteen).

--The foreign trade organizations:

On the basis of the requirements of domestic product owners (the units that have placed orders for goods), the foreign trade organizations enter into negotiations with foreign countries and sign trade contracts and contracts for transportation from these foreign countries to the seaports of Vietnam; at the same time, they send to the representatives of inland product owners specific, detailed notices on import goods and the extent to which the requirements set forth by them in cargo shipping schedules have been met (line three).

When notified by the international ports of the day when goods can be shipped, the foreign trade organizations notify and issue a shipping order to the representative of the inland product ministries, the regional transport agent (line eleven).

The foreign trade organizations have the task of making settlement in cases involving import goods in accordance with the trade agreements signed between the two parties (paying for damages caused by the transport organization or making settlement for shortages)(line sixteen).

--The regional transport agent:

It signs import agent transport authorization contracts with the representative of each inland product owner which stipulate that it will perform the sevvices of shipping, receiving and transportation for them(line six).

Upon receipt of the authorization of the representative at each inland product owner, the regional transport agent signs economic contracts with the various international ports (line seven). It coordinates with the port each day and each shift to perform the jobs of shipping, receiving, loading and unloading in order to organize the delivery of goods to inland railroad stations, terminals and ports for inland product owners (line eight).

On the basis of the transport agent authorization contract and the apportioned transport agent plan, transport contracts are signed (which encompass cargo handling at the inland terminal) with the units and enterprises of the transport sectors (line nine).

A work plan is made for each day and shift to coordinate the volume of cargo, cargo handling and transportation and, on the basis of this plan, specific transport requirements are presented to each transport sector in order to arrange for transportation to inland terminals (line ten).

It makes settlement for shortages or surpluses of imports, damage to imports and the loss of imports with the inernational seaports, the representatives of inland product owners and the various transport sectors (line seventeen).

--The international seaports:

In the function of transporters and as the party that received the authorization of the foreign trade organizations, the international seaports, on behalf of the foreign trade organizations, receive imports directly from the foreign means of transportation (line twelve); at the same time, they notify the foreign trade organizations of the day on which they can take receipt of the goods.

They carry out the shipping of import goods and arrange for cargo handling in accordance with the requirements of each day and shift of the regional transport agents (line eight).

They make settlement for surpluses, shortages and losses of import goods as well as damage to import goods by each transport unit and ship and supply the necessary documentation on import goods to the various foreign trade organizations (line fifteen).

--The transport sectors:

The transport sectors meet the transport requirements each day and shift of the regional transport agents and take delivery of import goods at the port, with all imports being inspected and tallied before being transported (lines ten and thirteen).

The various types of transportation have the task of delivering import goods to inland product owners at the places requested by the transport agents and recorded on the transportation papers, with all goods being inspected and tallied after transportation (line fourteen).

3. The principle advantages of the plan:

In principle, the relationship in organizing the receiving and transportation of import goods within a single center for the communications-transportation sector, namely, the transport agent corporation, and for the inland product owners, namely, the representative agency, have the following advantages:

Whereas, in past years, each general corporation and corporation of the product owners that had import goods had to have an organizational apparatus at the seaports to specialize in transport services, such as signing transport contracts, requesting means to unload, load and transport the goods received each day, shipping and receiving goods and so forth, this apparatus, whether it wants to or not, will no longer exist when this plan is implemented. In the Haiphong-Quang Ninh port complex alone, there are nearly 400 inland product owners with a total number of cadres and personnel related to the receiving and transportation of imports approaching 10,000. With an efficient organization, it is clear that the personnel needed for an entire transport agent corporation (the agency that has been assigned the new task of performing all transport services for product owners) and the representative agencies of the product ministries is only in the thousands.

What could be more ideal as far as the inland product owners are concerned than to shift from an organizational apparatus which, although it specialized in transport services, has been unable to perform these services properly and has routinely encountered very many complications and difficulties due to the need to maintain relations with many centers (ports), such as port commerce, warehouses, the port coordinator, the foreign trade sector, the transportation enterprise and so forth, with import goods still backlogged and not promptly transported to support production, to an organization of the communications-transportation sector itself, the transport agent corporation, which specializes in helping them with these jobs? At the same time, imports can be transported in the shortest possible amount of time and by the most secure method.

As a result, although inland product owners will not have their wish of having imports shipped directly to their own warehouses and storage yards or to the railroad station or port wharf closest to their place of production, they will be satisfied and will provide additional capital and manpower to organize the work of receiving imports and unloading means of transportation well at inland terminals and produce more and more products for society.

Compared to past years when, in the formulation of plans, the signing of contracts and the payment for import goods, the foreign trade sector had to have direct relations with hundreds of general corporations and corporations, the principle of centralizing these functions for each product ministry that has a need for imports creates many basic advantages for the foreign trade organizations in integrating and formulating plans, signing contracts and paying for imports. On the basis of the foundation that has been laid, the foreign trade sector will gradually acquire the conditions needed to formulate more reliable plans and schedules for incoming goods and ships.

The transport enterprises and units do not have to maintain simultaneous relations with all of the product owners who have import goods nor can they simultaneously satisfy transport requirements for a volume of imports that is larger than actual (because of the fear on the part of product owners that the transport sector will not provide the means of transportation needed, the present practice is for product owners to state a higher requirement than actually necessary when formulating transport plans). When going to a seaport to receive imports for transportation, the transport units and enterprises need only establish relations with, or more correctly stated, be under the control of only one product owner that has the entire quantity and all the various types of imports to be transported, namely, the transport agent corporation. Although the seaport controls stevedore, shipping and receiving forces, it will only provide stevedore support to one product owner, the transport agent corporation. As a result, it is only natural that the number of hours spent waiting by means of transportation and by stevedore, shipping and receiving forces will be less and the average efficiency of transportation and cargo handling will be higher.

The seaport, which receives goods brought to the country by foreign means of transportation on behalf of the foreign trade sector, will be better able than anyone else to determine, in rather specific terms, the imports actually in the port. The stevedore, shipping and receiving forces of the port will no longer have to support hundreds of product owners at once. The representative of the product owners at this time, the transport agent corporation of the communications-transportation sector itself, has a sufficiently strong force of various types of transportation to support the receiving and transportation of import goods. These factors can help the port to take greater initiative in rapidly unloading foreign ships and increasing the turnover rate of warehouses and storage yards, thereby insuring that imports are moved at a rate that meets requirements and using the present means and forces of the port more efficiently. This leads us to believe that the backlog of imports in the warehouses and yards of the ports will be reduced almost to a minimum; it is very possible to achieve this through detailed planning of warehouses and yards in each cargo handling area at the various seaports.

In view of its assigned task of receiving the authorization to perform each and every transport service for the representatives of the importing ministries, the transport agent corporation is, in both legal name and in practice, a transport agent corporation that has import goods which must be transported from a seaport to an inland railroad station, terminal or port and has means of transportation and cargo handling equipment. Consequently, this principle of centralization naturally provides favorable conditions for achieving good working coordination in an import terminal and is capable of having a strong impact in efficiently organizing transportation and coordinating the various types of transportation. If a more detailed and specific analysis were possible, these benefits would be even more obvious and correct when we realize that the economic returns in the receiving and transportation of import goods are only truly large when we establish good working coordination at the international seaport, the terminal that directly receives goods arriving from overseas.

In summary, by means of the particular interests of each economic sector, the plan to have transport agent corporations to serve as import transport agents for inland product owners has made certain contributions in terms of economic benefits to the national economy.

[illegible] A number of problems of the plan:

Examined from the point of view of the legal principles in this plan, although the communications-transportation sector does have the transport agent corporation to receive goods from the foreign trade sector, it is clear that inland product owners still receive their import goods at the railroad station or seaport at which import goods arrive. This means that, compared to past years, the foreign trade sector's responsibility for import goods and the mode of distribution and delivery of imports by the foreign trade sector to inland product owners have not changed. One very legitimate wish on the part of inland product owners at this time is that the foreign trade sector, which is permitted to maintain relations with foreign countries for the purpose of meeting the import requirements of the various sectors of the national economy and has been performing the task of organizing the delivery of goods from overseas to the railroad stations and seaports of Vietnam, would also have the responsibility of delivering imports from those railroad stations and seaports either to special purpose warehouses and yards or to railroad stations, terminals and ports near the place of production for inland product owners so that they can concentrate on their primary task of producing supplies and goods for society with high productivity.

Establishing an organization of the communications-transportation sector, the transport agent corporation for import goods of inland product owners, naturally will give rise to problems. Although the transport agent corporation will have a large force of transportation and cargo handling equipment to support its requirements and although relations will be more centralized, it is, in actuality, the international seaports that rather closely control the imports that have arrived or will arrive and the internal structure of the ports will still consist of many units that have a clear responsibility with regard to receiving import goods. Consequently, cases will routinely occur in which the transport agent corporation will want to receive and transport import goods quickly, take the initiative in implementing plans for efficiently organizing transportation and increase the rate of delivery in order to serve the needs of product owners but will not be able to do these things as long as the internal units of the port do not operate in a well coordinated manner and there is no close working coordination between the port and means of transportation.

The temporary problems that will occur during the initial stage concerning inland product owners will involving the work of forming the representative agencies of the ministries. Because, more than a few difficulties will be encountered in shifting from the present form of organization, in which relationships have existed for decades, to the new form of organization with its new relationships. If attention is given to successfully resolving this matter at the very outset, nothing by way of a problem worth mentioning will remain; but if it is not resolved well, it will have long-range consequences.

III. Necessary Measures That Must Be Taken When Implementing the Plan:

On the basis of the actual situation of the country, in general, and our sector, in particular, we can see that in order for the transport agent plan implemented in stage one to fully display its superior nature, it is necessary to take a number of primary measures after beginning the plan's implementation.

The plan for receiving and transporting import goods must be efficiently apportioned on the basis of the existing capacity of the transport sectors of the central level, the localities and the main force units. The legal nature of planning must be thoroughly adhered to in order to put planning in the correct position within the national economy and insure the necessary degree of reliability. This requirement will become increasingly necessary when the transport agent corporations undertake the services of shipping, receiving and transporting for all inland product owners who have imports.

There must be close collaboration and mutual help in the spirit of socialist cooperation among related sectors in the receiving and transportation of imports, such as the foreign trade sector, customs, the quarantine sector, the communications-transportation sector, inland product owners, etc.

It is necessary to rapidly establish and assign specific transport agent norms to the regional transport agent corporations. Concerning this matter, the planning units must reach agreement on which plan norms it is most reasonable to assign to the transport agent form of organization.

There must be a clear division of labor and responsibilities among the various transport and stevedore sectors in supporting the transport and stevedore requirements of the regional transport agent corporations. In particular, it is necessary to establish relatively accurate plans for each day and shift on transportation, cargo handling, shipping and receiving for the international seaports (the important terminals supporting the importation of goods) based on transport capabilities and cargo requirements.

In the immediate future, it is necessary to install the minimum weighing, counting and measuring system in a number of receiving areas that handle large volumes of cargo; specific planning must be conducted in the future for each area and the entire country. In conjunction with this, it is necessary to formulate and promulgate shipping and receiving principles and methods. The transport sectors must completely do away with the present practice of only having the responsibility of leasing means of transportation.

It is necessary to repair, improve and build various types of transportation and cargo handling equipment in order to effectively support the maintenance of safety, prevent damage to goods and increase transportation efficiency when the types of goods being received and shipped become more diverse with each passing day.

The regional transport agent corporations should be allowed to manage a number of existing warehouse complexes in the various regions and, at the same time, there should be investments in the construction of warehouses and yards of the communications-transportation sector and the other economic sectors.

It is necessary to conduct elementary and advanced training of an integrated nature in organizing and utilizing means of transportation and in commercial affairs related to transportation for the cadres and personnel of the transport agent corporations, because the work of the transport agent is more integrated than the work of the transport enterprises and units.

Reasonable investments must be made in signal-communications systems for the transport agent corporations. Once the transport agents are truly fulfilling their responsibility of only meeting transport and cargo distribution requirements as authorized by the product owners, this matter must be given attention and become the matter of number one priority.

The state must adopt a specific plan, quickly conduct a survey and publicly announce the allowable percentage for each type of cargo; at the same time, it must issue standards on packages and containers for goods that are consistent with the requirements of production, the means of transportation and cargo handling equipment.

IV. Conclusion

Thus, beginning the implementation of the plan for regional transport agent corporations that stand outside the seaport and undertake on behalf of inland product owners shipping, receiving and transportation in accordance with the present situation in our country is reasonable in the first stage.

Which plans would be most efficient for the second stage when the communications-transportation sector and the other sectors have grown, have made strong progress in every respect and the organization of management has been put on a regular basis? We will answer this question for our readers on the basis of our thinking and viewpoints.

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DICTIONARIES IN KHMER AND VIETNAMESE LANGUAGES PUBLISHED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 5 Jan 80 p 3

[Article: "Vietnamese-Khmer and Khmer-Vietnamese Dictionaries"]

[Text] The Social Science Publishing House has offered its readers two carefully compiled dictionaries by Hoang Hoc: Vietnamese-Khmer Dictionary (two volumes, 1978) and Khmer-Vietnamese Dictionary (two volumes, 1979). The dictionaries confirm the rich long-existing Khmer language, which is the Kampuchean nation's tool for solidarity and reunification and the means for cultural and economic exchange and consolidation of the friendship between the Kampuchean people and the fraternal Vietnamese and Lao people.

These are dictionaries in the two languages that are quite well-compiled, with explanations and direct translations from Khmer into Vietnamese, and vice versa. They also deal with other matters like combination of words, use of expressions, examples, spelling, etc.

Readers are welcoming the dictionaries which are quite carefully compiled and hoping that they would be further improved to contain more scientific and technical terms.

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